United Nations S/2011/803

Security Council

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30 December 2011

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Letter dated 30 December 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 December 2011 (S/2011/802) concerning your intention to let the United Nations Political Office for Somalia continue to carry out its tasks during the biennium 2012-2013 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Vitaly I. **Churkin**
President of the Security Council

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United Nations S/2011/804

Security Council

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29 December 2011

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Letter dated 30 December 2011 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2011 (see annex). The report, which was adopted by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011. The web page of the Committee is available from www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml.

2. For 2011, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Nawaf Salam (Lebanon) as Chair, with the delegations of Portugal and South Africa providing the Vice-Chairs. During the reporting period, the Committee held three informal consultations to consider, inter alia, the midterm (S/2011/367) and final (S/2011/757) reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia, and to receive a briefing by the Special Representative of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to the United Nations.

II. Background information

3. Previous sanctions regimes concerning Liberia were imposed by the Security Council by its resolutions 788 (1992) and 1343 (2001), respectively. In its resolution 1521 (2003), the Council decided to revise the legal basis of the sanctions to reflect the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular the departure of former President Charles Taylor, the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone. Under resolution 1521 (2003), the Council dissolved the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) and established a new Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures as modified and reimposed by the same resolution: an arms embargo, restrictions on the travel of individuals designated by the Committee on the basis of the criteria contained in the resolution, and prohibitions on the import of rough diamonds and round logs and timber products originating in Liberia. By resolution 1521 (2003) the Council also established a Panel of Experts consisting of up to five members, to provide the Committee with information regarding the implementation of the measures and progress made towards meeting the conditions for the lifting of sanctions. On 16 March 2004, the Committee issued a new travel-ban list, containing the names of individuals subject to travel restrictions imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003).

4. In order to prevent former Liberian President Charles Taylor, his immediate family members, senior officials of the former Taylor regime, or other close allies or associates designated by the Committee from using misappropriated funds and property to interfere in the restoration of peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion, the Security Council decided, under paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), that all States would freeze without delay funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Charles Taylor, Jewel Howard Taylor, Charles Taylor, Jr., and/or those other individuals designated by the Committee. On 14 June 2004, the Committee issued its initial list of individuals and entities subject to the measures contained in paragraph 1 of

resolution 1532 (2004) (the assets-freeze list). By paragraph 5 of resolution 1532 (2004), the Council further decided that it would review the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of that resolution at least once a year; no expiration date for those particular measures was provided in the resolution, however.

5. A summary of the imposition and extension of the various sanctions measures (excluding the assets freeze) together with the mandates of the Panel of Experts is contained in the table below:

Resolution number and date	*Arms embargo and travel ban extended for*	*Diamond sanctions extended for*	*Timber sanctions extended for*	*Panel of Experts established/ extended for*	*Symbol of Panel's report*
Resolution 1521 (2003) 22 December 2003	12 months	12 months	12 months	5 months	S/2004/396 and Corr.1 and 2
Resolution 1549 (2004) 17 June 2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2004/752 S/2004/955
Resolution 1579 (2004) 21 December 2004	12 months	6 months	12 months	6 months	S/2005/176 S/2005/360
Resolution 1607 (2005) 21 June 2005	n/a	6 months	n/a	6 months	S/2005/745
Resolution 1647 (2005) 20 December 2005	12 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	S/2006/379
Resolution 1689 (2006) 20 June 2006	n/a	6 months	(not renewed)	6 months	S/2006/976
Resolution 1731 (2006) 20 December 2006	12 months	6 months	n/a	6 months	S/2007/340
Resolution 1753 (2007) 27 April 2007	n/a	(terminated)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Resolution 1760 (2007) 20 June 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2007/689
Resolution 1792 (2007) 19 December 2007	12 months	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2008/371
Resolution 1819 (2008) 18 June 2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2008/785
Resolution 1854 (2008) 19 December 2008	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	S/2009/290 S/2009/640
Resolution 1903 (2009) 17 December 2009	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	S/2010/319 S/2010/609

Resolution number and date	*Arms embargo and travel ban extended for*	*Diamond sanctions extended for*	*Timber sanctions extended for*	*Panel of Experts established/ extended for*	*Symbol of Panel's report*
Resolution 1961 (2010) 17 December 2010	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	S/2011/367 S/2011/757
Resolution 2025 (2011) 14 December 2011	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	

6. Notably, by its resolution 1683 (2006), the Security Council, welcoming the leadership of the newly elected President and her efforts to restore peace, security and harmony throughout Liberia, modified the arms embargo to incorporate additional exemptions for the Liberian Special Security Service and, subject to advance approval by the Committee, for members of the Liberian police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in October 2003.

7. By its resolution 1688 (2006), the Council decided that the travel restrictions imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) would not apply to former President Taylor for the purposes of any travel related to his trial before the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as well as any travel related to the execution of the judgement, and also to exempt from the travel ban the travel of any witnesses whose presence at the trial was required.

8. By its resolution 1689 (2006), the Council, concluding that sufficient progress had been made in meeting the conditions set out for terminating the measures on timber, decided not to renew the prohibitions on the import of round logs and timber products from Liberia; however, it also decided to review that decision after a period of 90 days and expressed its determination to reinstate the measures, unless forestry legislation as specified in the resolution had been passed. During the review, held on 20 October 2006, the members of the Council concluded that there was no basis for reinstating those measures as otherwise stipulated in the resolution.

9. By its resolution 1731 (2006), the Council, recognizing the need for newly vetted and trained Liberian security forces to assume greater responsibility for national security, and taking note of the need for Liberian armed forces to procure humanitarian, medical and/or training equipment, further modified the arms embargo to exclude supplies of non-lethal military equipment.

10. By its resolution 1753 (2007), the Council, concluding that sufficient progress had been made in meeting the conditions set out for terminating the measures on diamonds, decided to terminate those measures, almost two months ahead of their date of expiration as set by resolution 1689 (2006).

11. By its resolution 1792 (2007), the Council also decided that States would notify the Committee upon delivery of all arms and related materiel approved and supplied in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1521 (2003).

12. By its resolution 1903 (2009), the Council decided that for a period of 12 months the measures on arms shall not apply to the Government of Liberia and it renewed the measures for a period of 12 months with regard to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia. In the same resolution, the Council also decided that all States shall notify the

Committee in advance of any shipment of arms and related materiel to the Government of Liberia or of any provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities for the Government of Liberia.

13. By its resolution 1961 (2010), the Council renewed the arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia and the travel ban for a period of 12 months. By the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia until 16 December 2011, and included in the Panel's mandate, inter alia, a request to report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by resolution 1903 (2009). The Council also included in the Panel's mandate a request to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations on how such natural resources could better contribute to Liberia's progress towards sustainable peace and stability.

14. By its resolution 2025 (2011), the Council renewed the arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia and the travel ban for a period of 12 months. By paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia for the same period, and included in the Panel's mandate a request for the Panel to report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by resolution 1903 (2009). By paragraph 9 of resolution 2025 (2011), the Council reaffirmed the need for UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations in areas near the Liberian-Côte d'Ivoire border, in order to contribute to subregional security.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

A. Requests for exemptions to the measures/notifications

15. During the reporting period, the Committee considered four requests for travel-ban waivers under paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 1521 (2003), all of which were granted (Jewel Howard Taylor, Simão Rosenblum, Mohamed Salame and Tupee Enid Taylor). With respect to the assets freeze, the Committee did not receive any notifications in connection with the exemption provisions contained in paragraphs 2 (a) and (b) of resolution 1532 (2004).

16. During the period under review, the Committee received five notifications in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1903 (2009), by which the Council decided that all States should notify the Committee in advance regarding any shipment of arms and related materiel to the Government of Liberia, or any provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities for the Government of Liberia.

17. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1683 (2006), the Committee received, during the reporting period, four communications from UNMIL transmitting reports on the results of the Mission's inspections of inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of that resolution, in order to ensure that all such weapons and ammunition were accounted for.

B. Review of the travel-ban and assets-freeze lists

18. The Committee received two de-listing requests through the focal point process in 2011. The process of consideration of the two requests, as well as of two other requests received by the Committee in 2010, was not concluded by the end of the reporting period.

19. On 4 August 2011, the Committee updated the list of individuals subject to the travel ban imposed by paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and the list of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze imposed by paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1532 (2004), based on information provided by the Panel of Experts on Liberia. In that connection, the Committee issued a press release on 8 August 2011 (SC/10356).

20. On 23 December 2011, the Committee further updated the list of individuals subject to the travel ban imposed by paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and the list of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze imposed by paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1532 (2004), based on information provided by three members of the Committee and the Panel of Experts. In that connection, the Committee issued a press release on 30 December 2011 (SC/10510).

C. Implementation of the sanctions regime

21. In 2011, the Committee received no additional replies from States in response to its note verbale dated 20 January 2004 seeking information on the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003); thus, the total number of replies received remains 17. The Committee also received no additional replies from States in response to its note verbale of 14 June 2004; thus, the total number of replies received remains 15. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (d) of resolution 1532 (2004), that note verbale sought information from all States regarding the actions they had taken to trace and freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources described in that resolution.

22. In its final report pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of Security Council resolution 1961 (2010) (S/2011/757), the Panel of Experts reviewed the activities of Liberian combatants during the 2011 Ivorian conflict in order to better assess the future disposition of the groups currently residing in Liberia. The Panel observed that Liberian mercenary command structures in the Ivorian conflict were fluid and relied on an alliance of generals who often activated their own recruits, mainly drawn from unemployed Liberian ex-combatants.

23. The Panel also obtained testimony concerning the substantive overlap between the military operations of Liberian mercenaries and certain pro-Gbagbo Ivorian militias, whose forces were residing in Liberia and were intermingled with Ivorian refugees. While these groups likely did not pose an immediate threat to Liberian or Ivorian national security, the Panel of Experts recognized the potential that the groups could attempt to destabilize areas along the Liberian-Ivorian border, which would enhance localized insecurity and exacerbate land tenure conflicts in western Côte d'Ivoire, especially if harassment attacks were coordinated and sustained. The Panel further concluded that the immediate availability of illicit weapons would not define the future disposition of these groups. Instead, the availability of financing would likely be the determining factor.

24. In terms of other findings, the Panel of Experts also observed that the Government of Liberia had not taken action to implement the assets freeze. In this context, by paragraph 1 of resolution 2025 (2011), adopted on 14 December 2011, the Security Council noted with serious concern the lack of progress with regard to the implementation of the assets freeze and demanded that the Government of Liberia make all necessary efforts to fulfil its obligations.

D. Other activities

25. During its informal consultations on 15 June 2011, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its midterm report (S/2011/367), submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of resolution 1961 (2010), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. Subsequently, on 23 June 2011, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the deliberations of the Committee on the Panel's midterm report.

26. In its midterm report, the Panel of Experts also reiterated its recommendation that the Committee explore with INTERPOL the preparation of INTERPOL-United Nations special notices for the individuals whose names are contained in the travel-ban list. In pursuance of that recommendation, the Committee transmitted a letter dated 14 July 2011 to the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations, inviting him to a future Committee meeting for an exchange of views in terms of how the Committee could best consider the preparation of INTERPOL-United Nations special notices.

27. On 19 August 2011, the Special Representative held an exchange of views with the Committee in informal consultations, and on 15 September, following a silence procedure, the Committee agreed on procedures for cooperation with INTERPOL in the creation of INTERPOL-United Nations special notices. The agreement marked the first occasion that another Sanctions Committee would utilize the special notices mechanism since 2005, when the first special notices were published for individuals on the Consolidated List of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities.

28. On 9 December 2011, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the main findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts (S/2011/757) submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of resolution 1961 (2010). The Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its final report and discussed the recommendations contained therein during its informal consultations on 30 November 2011.

29. On 30 December 2011, the Committee dispatched letters to the following, drawing attention to relevant recommendations contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2011/757): the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia; the Chairperson of the Kimberley Process; the Gold and Diamond Workers Union of Liberia; the Federation of Miners Associations of Liberia; the Liberian Diamond and Gold Dealers Association; the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia; the Special Representative of the World Bank to the United Nations; the Head of Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations; and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development of the United States of America.

IV. Observations

30. The Committee continues to rely on the reporting of the Panel of Experts to monitor the implementation of the remaining sanctions measures and to keep abreast with various developments in the area of natural resources.

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Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security

I. Introduction

1. In my report on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations (A/65/510-S/2010/514) of 14 October 2010, I examined the progress made in strengthening the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union; described the operational relationship between the two organizations; listed the key challenges in financing African Union peace support operations; and highlighted initiatives taken by the African Union Commission to reform and enhance its financial management and accountability mechanisms, both in general and specifically in respect to peace support operations. On this basis, I expressed my intention to submit a further report, providing, inter alia, recommendations towards strengthening strategic cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in the area of peace and security. In its statement of 22 October 2010 (S/PRST/2010/21), the Security Council welcomed this intention and recommended that the report take into account the lessons learned from the various peacekeeping partnership experiences, in particular the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

2. The present report provides an update on cooperative efforts between the United Nations and the African Union under the umbrella of peace and security: conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, human rights and humanitarian affairs. The report also contains lessons learned and recommendations on ways to further strengthen cooperation between the two organizations within the context of a highly dynamic peace and security environment in Africa.

II. Cooperation under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations

3. The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, a role that is recognized in article 17 of the African Union Protocol establishing the Union's Peace and Security Council. The Charter of the United Nations recognizes, in Chapter VIII, the important role and responsibility of regional organizations in the prevention, management and resolution of disputes. The contribution of the African Union to peace and security in Africa, as an integral

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part of international collective security, has been acknowledged and encouraged by the Security Council. Over time, and in response to the severity of the peace and security challenges in Africa, the roles of both the African Union and the regional economic communities have increased significantly, both qualitatively and quantitatively. With the support of the United Nations and other international actors, the African Union has enhanced the means, through its African Peace and Security Architecture, to achieve a greater and more comprehensive role in the maintenance of peace and stability in Africa.

4. The partnership between the United Nations and the African Union has evolved at the strategic and operational levels and has led to swift and effective responses to conflict. At the same time, cooperation has at times been challenged owing to the divergent positions of the two organizations towards particular crises. At the strategic level, cooperation with regional organizations must be anchored in shared values, principles and objectives. At the operational level, it is important that the partnership continues to be based on comparative advantages, complementarity of mandates and the optimal use of resources and capacities. In accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations is determined by the Security Council, based on the political dynamics of a particular conflict. Members of the Council may recall that, in my 2008 report on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security (S/2008/186), I also discussed the nature and structure of the partnership and ways of addressing common peace and security challenges.

III. Coordination and consultation mechanisms

A. United Nations Security Council and African Union Peace and Security Council

5. The relationship between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union is at the core of the overall strategic partnership between the two organizations. Since the establishment of the Peace and Security Council by the African Union in 2004, the Security Council has enhanced collaboration with it, with a view to ensuring rapid and appropriate responses to emerging situations and developing effective strategies for conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding on the continent.

6. On 21 May 2011, the members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union held their fifth consultative meeting at the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa. Building on their annual consultative meetings held since 2007, on an alternating basis in New York and Addis Ababa, the members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council assessed their cooperation in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, including the maintenance of constitutional order and the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Africa. The meeting allowed the two bodies to continue developing an effective partnership and to discuss key peace and security issues on which both organizations were engaged, and also to explore ways to enhance their cooperation. In this connection, they discussed the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan. As at

previous meetings, representatives of the two bodies also discussed means of strengthening methods of work and cooperation, in an effort to enhance the substantive impact of the annual meeting. In their joint communiqué, the two institutions reiterated their commitment to strengthening their partnership.

7. The close working relationship between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the African Union Commission helps to enhance the relationship between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. Over the last year, senior officials of the African Union have been invited to brief the Security Council and my special representatives and envoys have also been invited to brief the Peace and Security Council. These briefings have focused on issues of common interest, including the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Madagascar, Somalia and the Sudan, the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army and thematic issues relating to peacebuilding, the prevention of genocide and sexual violence in conflict situations.

B. Coordination with Member States and regional and subregional actors: high-level meetings

8. In an effort to generate momentum and ensure coherent regional and international support and strengthen the regular exchanges between the Secretariat and the Commission on various crises, the two organizations have increasingly been working closely with the Member States and subregional organizations in Africa in the format of mini-summits or high-level meetings to address the major conflicts and crisis on the continent. On 24 September 2010, the African Union participated in a high-level meeting convened by the Secretary-General in New York on the Sudan to mobilize international support for the full and timely implementation of the final phase of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by the parties to the conflict in the Sudan, including the referendums on the self-determination of the people of Southern Sudan and on the status of Abyei. Following the referendum in the Sudan, on 31 January 2011, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, and the Secretary-General co-chaired a meeting in Addis Ababa with the Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, to facilitate a smooth post-referendum transition.

9. Throughout the recent post-elections crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the African Union, together with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), took a leading role in resolving the crisis peacefully. In order to ensure coordinated action on the way forward, the Secretary-General co-chaired a high-level meeting on Côte d'Ivoire with the African Union and ECOWAS Chairpersons in Addis Ababa on 29 January 2011.

10. In an effort to build an international partnership and chart a common approach on Libya, the United Nations and the League of Arab States co-convened four meetings with regional organizations, including the African Union, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 14 April, 30 May, 18 June and 26 August 2011 in Cairo. The "Cairo Group" served as the basis for joint and coordinated action by the participating regional organizations. I also participated in the extraordinary summit of the Assembly of the African Union on 25 May 2011, where the elements of the African Union road map were discussed. On 20 September

2011, representatives of the African Union and African Member States, among others, attended the high-level meeting that I convened in New York to mobilize the support of the international community for the post-conflict phase in Libya.

11. With regard to Somalia, the two organizations convened two mini-summits on the margins of the African Union summits in Kampala in July 2010 and in Addis Ababa in January 2011. The latter was co-chaired by the United Nations, the African Union and IGAD. IGAD played a prominent part in the Addis Ababa Summit, given its critical role in the Somali peace process. The African Union also participated in the mini-summits on Somalia I convened on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in 2010 and 2011. These occasions presented unique opportunities for the two organizations to have a fuller exchange of views on the situation in Somalia and to focus the attention of the international community on the needs of AMISOM. The meetings have contributed to the goal of ensuring coherent regional and international support for the political process and the way forward.

C. Coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission

12. In recent years, the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission have worked to enhance their partnership in the area of peace and security at both the strategic and operational levels. On 25 September 2010, with the aim of enhancing the strategic partnership between the two organizations, the Chairperson of the African Union and the Secretary-General launched the United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security. Since then, the Task Force has held three meetings, in New York, on 29 September 2010 and 19 September 2011, and in Addis Ababa on 1 February 2011, at the level of Under-Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union. In 2011, the meetings of the Task Force offered the opportunity for both organizations to discuss cooperation in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, the Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia, in line with the decisions of the mini-summits and high-level meetings that I convened or co-chaired with the Chairpersons of the African Union, ECOWAS and IGAD.

13. Initiated in 2008, in the framework of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union, the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission have organized six consultative "desk-to-desk" meetings at the working level on the prevention and management of conflicts on the continent. The desk-to-desk meetings have provided the United Nations, the African Union and the regional economic communities with a mechanism for cooperation and information-sharing, and have led to joint initiatives on country situations and cross-cutting issues of mutual interest. Following the recommendations in my 2009 report on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations (A/64/359-S/2009/470), the desk-to-desk exchanges, led by the Department of Political Affairs, have been broadened to include relevant officers from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Depart of Field Support and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and other entities have also joined, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) and United Nations field missions. In an effort to further enhance coordination between the two

organizations, the meeting has also served as a mechanism to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Task Force meetings.

14. In this regard, over the last year, there have been two desk-to-desk meetings, held on 10 and 11 June in Kenya and on 1 and 2 December 2011 in the United Republic of Tanzania. During these meetings, participants reviewed the status of implementation of the recommendations made at the Joint Task Force meetings in January 2011 and September 2011. The desk-to-desk meetings have also provided opportunities to discuss a range of thematic issues relating to cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in peace and security in Africa, including unconstitutional changes of government, election-related disputes and political violence and human rights and humanitarian affairs. In light of recent developments in cooperation between the two organizations in peace and security in Africa, regular teleconferences between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission, facilitated by UNOAU, have resumed in order to enhance coordination and consultation at the desk level.

15. The establishment of UNOAU in 2010 has strengthened the flow of information between the Secretariat and the Commission, enhanced consultation at the working level and facilitated greater coordination between the two organizations. Within the framework of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union, UNOAU co-chairs the peace and security cluster, coordinating the support of the entire United Nations system to the African Union in the area of peace and security. Since its establishment, the members of the peace and security cluster have provided expert support to the African Union in a variety of capacity-building areas, with a special focus on the development and operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture and its components. Following the recommendations of the eleventh session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism and my report on the review of the 10-year capacity-building programme of February 2011 (A/65/716-S/2011/54), the cluster is further realigning its activities with African Union priorities and objectives.

16. In addition, my special representatives and other senior officials from Headquarters and the field participated in the African Union high-level retreats on the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa in August 2010 and September 2011. The meetings provided an opportunity for senior officials and special envoys/representatives of both organizations, as well as other high-level participants, to exchange views on the trends, challenges and prospects for peace and stability in Africa. My special representatives to the African Union and other senior United Nations officials from Headquarters have also participated in the meetings of the Panel of the Wise in December 2010 in Algiers and December 2011 in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania.

IV. Cooperation in conflict prevention and mediation

17. While conflict management remains an undisputed core function of the United Nations and the regional organizations, there has been a growing recognition over the past years that we must strengthen our collective efforts to prevent conflicts before they occur. My report of 26 August 2011 on preventive diplomacy (S/2011/552) describes the changing landscape faced by the United Nations and its partners in conflict prevention, illustrates how recent joint engagements have made

a difference on the ground in a range of different contexts and outlines the key priorities moving forward.

18. Today, conflict prevention is central to the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union. Our envoys have worked together to defuse tensions and resolve problems before they spiral, as illustrated by the case of Guinea. The United Nations regional office in West Africa has established close working relations with the African Union as well as with subregional organizations, thus allowing all entities to jointly address potentially explosive peace and security issues throughout the region. Working alongside the African Union and ECOWAS, my Special Representative, Saïd Djinnit and his team have been very active in shuttle diplomacy and mediation support during crises situations in West Africa, including in Benin, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire. The mandate of the newly established United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), operational since March 2011, is to make a similar contribution to conflict prevention in the subregion through, inter alia, the use of good offices on my behalf, and to help address cross-border challenges such as arms trafficking and the presence of armed groups, including the Lord's Resistance Army. United Nations peacekeeping and political missions on the ground, which play a continuous preventive role in many fragile countries, frequently collaborate with counterparts in the African Union and the regional economic communities in mission areas and in Addis Ababa. Groups of friends and international contact groups, on which the United Nations and the African Union are both represented and work closely together, have also provided useful venues for concerted diplomatic support when it is most needed.

19. One of the areas in which the partnership between the two organizations has significantly expanded over the past years is mediation. In accordance with Article 52 of the Charter, which states that the Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements, the Department of Political Affairs has worked closely with the African Union Commission to build African institutional mediation capacity, including support to the establishment of the Union's mediation strategy, sharing lessons and experiences and enhancing coordination in this area. The ultimate aim of the secretariats of the two organizations is to strengthen support to mediation partnerships between the two organizations at the operational level, thereby improving the quality of peacemaking in Africa. This partnership also involves the regional economic communities, including ECOWAS, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and IGAD. Operationally, the United Nations has previously worked closely with the African Union and the regional economic communities in mediation processes, including in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, the Sudan/Darfur and the Sudan/South Sudan. Cooperation is still ongoing in many of these situations.

20. It is important to note, however, that the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in mediation is a work in progress that has yet to reach its full potential. The mediation partnership between the two organizations has often taken place in an ad hoc fashion and more needs to be done to improve cooperation at the conceptualization, planning and implementation stages of peace processes and in translating early warning into effective action through enhanced response capabilities.

21. In an effort to fulfil the potential of the partnership and to address the gaps in cooperation in the area of mediation, the United Nations and the African Union secretariats are working to develop common guidelines that outline a framework for mediation in Africa. The guidelines are being developed following two years of consultations and lessons learned exercises between the two organizations focusing on four cases: Kenya (African Union-led with United Nations support); Darfur (previously African Union-led, currently joint African Union-United Nations mediation); Somalia (United Nations-led); and Guinea-Bissau (led by a subregional organization, ECOWAS, in cooperation with the African Union and the United Nations). The guidelines are based on shared values and provide broad principles of cooperation aimed at clarifying roles and strengthening cooperation between the two organizations when undertaking joint mediation efforts. The success of these efforts to make the mediation partnership more coherent ultimately depends on the degree to which this approach is adopted at the strategic level and supported by Member States.

V. Peacekeeping

A. Ongoing support to the African Union Commission in peacekeeping

22. In addition to the United Nations and African Union peacekeeping partnership in ongoing operations, the United Nations Secretariat, through UNOAU, continues to provide operational and planning support and long-term capacity-building support to the African Union Commission for its peace support operations under the framework of the 10-year capacity-building programme. This includes support to the planning and management of ongoing operations such as AMISOM and potential future operations, as well as technical advice and support in the development of the policies, guidelines, doctrine and training for the African Standby Force as part of the African Peace and Security Architecture, in accordance with the African Union Commission's 2009-2012 strategic plan. UNOAU provides advice and mentoring to the African Union Commission on a daily basis in the areas of: mission planning, development of doctrines and policies, military, police, logistics, medical, human resources, procurement and other mission support. The establishment of UNOAU, in July 2010, has provided a much-needed focus for and rationalization of the provision of United Nations support in the area of peacekeeping by linking operational support and capacity-building for the African Union.

23. A major milestone in the development of the African Standby Force was achieved through the AMANI Africa (phase 1) exercise and evaluation, conducted in October 2010. The exercise demonstrated the importance of appropriate structures, staffed by well-qualified personnel, supported by clearly understood doctrine and procedures and backed by effective training and decision-making processes. The exercise also confirmed the need for senior leadership training, including training for mission management, for staff of the African Union Commission and regional planning personnel. The AMANI Africa (phase 1) evaluation report led to the development of the next phase of the African Standby Force, road map III, which was endorsed by the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Defense, Safety and Security in October 2011 and will be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee in early 2012. The road map, which covers a five-year period, focuses on lessons learned from the AMANI Africa (phase 1) exercise, in particular

with regard to staff and training, and provides a useful tool for the African Union to evaluate all components of the African Peace and Security Architecture, identify its priorities and set benchmarks for the operationalization of the African Standby Force.

24. With respect to the AMANI Africa (phase 2) cycle, UNOAU provides ongoing advice and mentoring to the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities or regional mechanisms for the development of key programmes to meet the targets for events and activities outlined in the AMANI Africa calendar. UNOAU has also enhanced its direct training support to ensure that it reflects the needs of the African Union and is facilitated by personnel with experience in African Union peacekeeping operations.

25. While the African Union and the regional economic communities have made important strides in the operationalization of the African Standby Force, the impact of partner support has sometimes fallen short of expectations, primarily as a consequence of a lack of human resources capacity within the Union to absorb the support provided, as well as coordination issues among partners, leading to duplication of effort and/or failure to address the Union's priority needs. Appropriate structures with appropriate staffing and more effective coordination will be increasingly important to ensure optimal use of resources to help the African Standby Force become fully operational by 2015. In this regard, a significant step in operationalizing the Force has been made by the East African Command of the African Standby Force with the deployment of 14 staff officers and plans to deploy a level II hospital to take part in AMISOM operations.

26. UNOAU is also supporting the African Union in articulating a strategy and operational plans in support of a regional peace support initiative by the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Uganda to address the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army. This experience has been helpful in developing the coordinated and coherent approaches required in mutual efforts to address crises that may arise in countries where the United Nations has peacekeeping operations and political missions.

27. Within the framework of United Nations support to the African Union Commission in peacekeeping, significant progress has also been made in the implementation of the United Nations-African Union strategic partnership on security sector reform. Within the context of the partnership, UNOAU and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations have provided significant technical support and advice to the African Union Commission in the elaboration of its security sector reform policy. The African Union Commission and the United Nations Secretariat are also leveraging considerable resources for the implementation of a number of capacity-building projects aimed at operationalizing the policy, including the elaboration of policy tools and guidance; joint United Nations-African Union assessments to countries undergoing security sector reform and advocacy and training. In addition, African Union experts in the area of security sector reform participated in the 2011 inter-agency task force meeting on this subject and new staff working in this field undertook a familiarization visit to United Nations Headquarters. The Secretariat has also supported the African Union Commission in conducting orientation workshops on security sector reform in Ethiopia, Ghana and Zimbabwe. A fourth workshop for the Pan-African Parliament was held in November 2011 in South Africa.

28. In an effort to support the African Union Commission's 2009-2012 strategic plan in the area of peace and security, UNOAU and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the African Union Commission and the World Bank have developed a one-year capacity-building development project in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The project, which will be implemented in 2012, will consist of: workshops on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for the Commission and its partners; study visits for Commission personnel; development of an African Union resource centre on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and prioritizing access of selected African Union staff to existing training on this subject. As an integral part of the project, the African Union will develop and implement a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related project in one of its Member States in order to obtain practical experience.

29. The protection of civilians is another thematic and cross-cutting area of peacekeeping where the United Nations is working to support the African Union. In 2010, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided specialized support to the development of the African Union draft guidelines for the protection of civilians in peace support operations. The draft was presented to the fifteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the Union, held in Kampala in July 2010. At its 279th meeting, in May 2011, the Union's Peace and Security Council urged the African Union Commission to mainstream the draft guidelines into the work of AMISOM. The Peace and Security Council also encouraged the Commission to pursue its efforts in relation to protection of civilians, notably through the development of: (a) an AMISOM approach for the protection of civilians; (b) a lessons learned report; (c) protection threats, vulnerabilities and risks indicators for the continental early warning system; (d) a guidance note on protection mandates; (e) a framework for developing mission-specific protection strategies; and (f) drafting of training guidelines and the conduct of awareness-raising and outreach activities. The United Nations will continue to support the African Union in its efforts to develop policy, guidance and training in relation to the protection of civilians. The political and security contexts in which African Union peace support operations often operate can be distinct from those in which United Nations peacekeeping missions are generally deployed. This will obviously need to be taken into account as the United Nations determines the nature of its support for the Union's efforts on the protection of civilians.

B. Peacekeeping partnerships with the African Union: lessons learned

30. The partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in peacekeeping has significantly evolved over the past decade. In the 1990s the United Nations engaged in various types of peacekeeping partnerships with the Organization of African Unity the precursor to the African Union, and the regional economic communities. The establishment of the African Union has led to an intensification of this partnership through the testing of new arrangements in Somalia and the Sudan, while also developing the Union's capacity to undertake multidimensional peace support operations. To further enhance and build upon the cooperation between the two organizations in the area of peacekeeping, it is critical to review lessons learned, adopt best practices and translate those into policies and guidelines for future cooperation. In this regard, and in accordance with the Security Council's presidential statement of 22 October 2010 (S/PRST/2010/21), the United

Nations and African Union undertook a joint lessons learned workshop in November 2010 to discuss positive experiences, best practices, challenges and gaps in respect of the provision of the light and heavy support packages for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMIS), logistical and technical support for AMISOM and the collaboration that has taken place under the UNAMID hybrid structure.

31. It is important to note that while the United Nations has undertaken various types of peacekeeping partnerships with the African Union and its subregional organizations, the form of this partnership has always come as a result of the specific political and security circumstances of a given conflict. In Darfur, the United Nations light and heavy support packages for AMIS and the hybrid operation (UNAMID) were the only options available for United Nations intervention with host country consent. With respect to Somalia, the United Nations technical and logistical support to AMISOM was authorized based on the Security Council's expressed intent to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping operation as a follow-on force to AMISOM at the right time under the right conditions. These are unique approaches devised in order to fulfil our collective responsibility in peace and security on the continent, when the African Union has taken on responsibilities in complex political and security environments and under difficult financial and logistical circumstances.

32. Although the contexts of our collaboration with the African Union in Darfur and Somalia are distinct, a number of common lessons do emerge and should be noted for future cooperation, in particular, lessons with regard to: harmonizing policy and strategy, especially with regard to shared objectives; planning and mandating support packages and operations; determining command and control structures and providing strategic guidance; enhancing cooperation and coordination between the two organizations and ensuring complementary approaches and suitable burden-sharing in peacekeeping operations, when and where appropriate to the specific political circumstances.

Harmonization of policy and strategy

33. An effective peacekeeping operation involving the African Union and the United Nations requires the harmonization of policy and strategy at the highest level, including between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the secretariats of both organizations. Such cases require thorough strategic and operational planning between the two organizations to define and agree upon common objectives for a given operation before either the United Nations or the African Union authorizes an operation requiring partnership. This would allow early identification of requirements for United Nations support to an African Union peace support operation and would also facilitate planning for possible transition to a United Nations peacekeeping operation, if such an intention were to be expressed by the Security Council. To the extent possible, mandates given by the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council for an operation that is supported by both organizations should be harmonized or worded so as to demonstrate the unity of the strategic vision behind the plan.

34. Experience from the partnerships in Darfur and Somalia illustrates the importance of harmonizing policy at the mandating and authorization phase so that planning and resourcing are commensurate to the task envisioned. For example, when the African Union authorized AMIS in 2004, the Security Council welcomed

the initiative but nevertheless needed to obtain consent to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Darfur and therefore did not authorize support to AMIS until 2006. This time lag and post-deployment planning, among other things, lead to considerable capacity gaps and operational difficulties for AMIS.

35. With respect to Somalia, while the Peace and Security Council of the African Union expects the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation as a follow-on force to AMISOM as a result of fluid conditions on the ground, the Security Council decided, in January 2009, to authorize a logistics support package to assist with the Union's peace support operation in Somalia. In addition, not all of the recommendations made by the Peace and Security Council were endorsed by the Security Council when it adopted resolutions 1964 (2010) and 2010 (2011) in support of the continued deployment of AMISOM.

36. In both Darfur and in Somalia, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union has often expressed a desire to be consulted more regularly on the contents of resolutions or presidential statements that impact joint endeavours. Joint United Nations-African Union experience highlights the need for more informal communication and consultation between the two bodies. In support of that effort, the Secretariat and the African Union Commission could, where possible, provide harmonized advice to the respective legislative bodies, based on joint assessments, to be taken into account prior to the finalization of respective decisions that involve both organizations.

37. The 2007 joint report of the African Union and the United Nations on UNAMID (S/2007/307/Rev.1) provides a good example of an instance where the two organizations worked together to propose a mandate and a structure for a mission and provided details on the various components of the proposed operation and its specific tasks. In that case, the Security Council adopted the recommendations of the joint report, in particular the recommendations on the mandate for the mission. In this regard, I would like to recall the recommendation in my report of 30 December 2010 on Somalia (S/2010/675) to conduct regular joint assessments of the situation on the ground in Somalia, which was echoed by the Chairperson of the African Union in his report to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on Somalia of 13 September 2011. In cases of managing a hybrid mission, such as UNAMID, mechanisms could also be considered whereby the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council could directly discuss draft communiqués and resolutions that are to guide the mission before they are adopted.

Command and control and strategic guidance

38. It is critical that issues related to command and control are clear prior to the deployment of any peacekeeping mission. This is even more important when missions are undertaken in coordination with another organization. To facilitate the ability of the operational commander to command and control the peacekeeping mission on a day-to-day basis, the authorizing political body(ies) must provide clear strategic and operational guidance.

39. In establishing UNAMID in 2007, it was determined that, although it was a hybrid operation, the responsibility for daily operational command and control of the mission would reside with the United Nations. At the same time, to maintain the joint nature of the mission, and to ensure joint decision-making and input into operational decisions and procedures for UNAMID, it was agreed that the Secretary-

General and the Chairperson of the African Union would appoint a joint special representative and that strategic guidance would be jointly provided by the United Nations and African Union.

40. While under this arrangement day-to-day operational questions have been addressed, it can be challenging for the mission, given that the joint special representative reports to two organizations with different legislative bodies. In the case of the Sudan, the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council have not always had the same position with respect to the situation, which has resulted in the fact that the Secretariat and the Commission can provide, at times, two sets of strategic guidance as to implementation of the mission's mandate. While every effort is made at the Secretariat and Commission level to harmonize guidance, it cannot be guaranteed that the United Nations and African Union will have the same position with regard to a particular crisis situation. This should be taken into account when planning joint endeavours in future.

41. Given the volatile political and security environment in which peacekeeping missions operate, command and control is a central feature of their design. Effective command and control requires that strategic intent is aligned throughout the chain of command. Senior and middle-level leaders need to have clearly defined roles, responsibilities and lines of accountability, both in the field and at Headquarters. When considering what sort of structure and authorization field missions should have, both organizations must ensure that they have effective command and control arrangements.

Coordination and consultation mechanisms

42. As illustrated above, effective partnerships in peacekeeping require the capacity to conduct consultation at every level, conduct joint planning and work together on a range of issues within a framework of collective security that may involve multiple actors. With respect to AMIS, the establishment of a United Nations assistance cell in Addis Ababa, and later the Darfur Integrated Task Force, were essential in providing planning and deployment support for the African Union and resolving coordination issues between the United Nations and the African Union. Secondly, the United Nations-African Union-Government of the Sudan tripartite mechanism, established in December 2006 to facilitate the deployment of the heavy and light support packages, and UNAMID provided a valuable forum for discussion and resolution of deployment-related issues. As UNAMID has evolved, this mechanism now includes discussion on strategic issues related to the use of the mission's assets in support of its mandate. Following the authorization of UNAMID in 2007, the joint support and coordination mechanism staffed by personnel from both organizations was established in Addis Ababa in the same year to facilitate coordination on information-sharing and policy. This is an innovative way to facilitate cooperation between the two organizations on a specific operation, although efforts must be made to fully exploit the potential of the mechanism.

43. As noted in my 2010 report (A/65/510-S/2010/514), AMISOM, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the IGAD Office of the Facilitator for Somalia signed a memorandum of understanding in April 2010 to coordinate their efforts in Somalia. The memorandum commits the three agencies to exchange information as well as coordinate activities to promote and maintain peace, security and stability in the country. Subsequently, the three institutions

signed a joint regional strategy on 23 February 2011 to operationalize the memorandum. In line with the joint regional strategy, my Special Representative works closely with IGAD and AMISOM and co-chairs a monthly meeting of the principals of the working group on Somalia.

44. To facilitate coordination and collaboration at all levels, as well as to ensure the delivery of technical support, it is critical to ensure that both organizations are adequately staffed with key mission personnel both at the Headquarters and field mission levels, especially at the start-up phase. Following the establishment of UNAMID, the African Union Commission faced challenges and delays in recruiting personnel to support the mission and the joint support coordination mechanism. This led to some communications and coordination gaps, which were rectified through alternate channels.

45. The lack of sufficient substantive staff dedicated to planning tasks within the African Union Commission has often represented a challenge to the building of the planning capacity of the Commission when the United Nations began providing expert advice to the African Union Commission in the planning and management of AMISOM in 2007. Recently, however, the Commission has recruited additional planners to redouble its capacity in planning and managing its peace support operations.

Complementarity and burden-sharing

46. While United Nations peacekeeping partnerships with regional organizations have always come as a result of particular circumstances on the ground, to the extent possible the division of labour and burden sharing between the United Nations and regional organizations should be based on the principle of complementarity and added value. Partnerships should produce real operational benefits on the ground and not result in inefficient duplication.

47. In the case of Darfur, AMIS suffered from logistical and financial gaps as well as experience in peacekeeping. Through the heavy and light support packages authorized by the Security Council, the United Nations was able to provide AMIS with administrative, logistics, planning and peacekeeping expertise, while the African Union was able to assist in force generation and political assistance vis-à-vis the host country. While in the case of Somalia, the African Union and its subregional organizations have had the advantage of quick deployment and force generation, the United Nations has been able to assist through planning, logistics and management expertise.

48. United Nations-African Union experiences in both Darfur and Somalia reconfirm the importance of ensuring that, when working in partnership, roles and responsibilities between the two organizations for the different phases of peacekeeping must be clearly defined. Their respective roles and responsibilities can be determined through a stakeholder analysis, which would, inter alia, analyse the relative operational strengths and weaknesses of the United Nations and the African Union in intervening in a given conflict, determine what political constraints exist and consider which other partners are active on the ground.

49. The success of any peacekeeping operation, whether United Nations, African Union or in partnership with one another, is dependent on adequate and timely financial and logistical resources. As noted in my report on United Nations support

to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations (A/64/359-S/2009/470), while support packages have been helpful in ensuring effective deployment of African Union peace support operations, they do not necessarily provide the sustainability and predictability required to effectively support the start-up of a peacekeeping operation. To be successful, it is critical that support packages are authorized early and receive all required assets. In the case of AMIS and AMISOM, the United Nations support packages were authorized between 18 months to two years after the African Union mission was already operating on the ground. While it was laudable that the African Union could deploy quickly in both Somalia and Darfur when no other organization or Member State could intervene, the fact that the missions were significantly under-resourced meant that the response of the international community was effectively inadequate.

50. The financing of AMISOM has been the particular critical challenge in our joint effort to deploy an effective mission, with requisite capacity, in Somalia. It is over two years since the United Nations logistical support package for AMISOM was put in place, and while the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) successfully improved the Mission's operational capability and living conditions, substantial resource gaps continue to adversely affect the effectiveness of United Nations support to the Mission. In this context, the United Nations has stressed that the support package for AMISOM should be identical to the support provided to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

51. Furthermore, AMISOM is also supported by other sources of financial and in kind assistance, including bilateral support to the troop-contributing countries and funding provided directly to the African Union. The resulting multiple sources of funding have required a significant amount of coordination in order to minimize gaps and duplication. The multiple sources of funding have also created parallel management and accountability frameworks for the same operation.

VI. Peacebuilding

52. Since the inception of the Peacebuilding Commission in June 2006, the cooperation between the African Union and the Commission have steadily developed. The Commission has placed six African countries on its agenda, namely: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. As a member of the six country configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission, the African Union has been supporting the work of the Commission in advocacy for the countries on the agenda. The first annual joint consultative meeting between the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Peacebuilding Commission, held in New York on 8 July 2010, focused on the Commission's work in support of peacebuilding efforts in African countries. The two bodies highlighted their vision of enhanced partnership in support of peacebuilding in Africa, with emphasis on joint needs assessment missions and the development of joint mechanisms for mobilizing resources for peacebuilding activities.

53. The recommendations of the 2010 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/64/868-S/2010/393) have provided further impetus for collaboration between the African Union and the Peacebuilding Commission, in so far as the report underlines the need for the Commission to deepen collaboration with regional organizations. The Commission and the African Union will also continue to explore

practical ways for the United Nations to support the operationalization of the African Union's policy framework for post-conflict reconstruction and development.

VII. Humanitarian action

54. In August 2010, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs concluded a memorandum of understanding covering three key areas of collaboration, namely enhancing the capacity of the African Union Commission on coordination of humanitarian affairs; early warning, disaster preparedness and response; and advocacy for the protection of civilians. In collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other partners, the Office contributed to the development for the draft African Union guidelines for the protection of civilians in peace support operations.

55. In the area of humanitarian capacity-building for the African Union and the regional economic communities, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is facilitating the development of humanitarian policy frameworks at continental and subregional levels in accordance with prescribed strategic objectives of the African Union. These efforts aim to enhance complementarity between international, regional and subregional response mechanisms. Following the African Union's pledging conference and the launch of the African Union appeal for drought-affected countries in the Horn of Africa on 25 August 2011, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs deployed technical support to help the African Union Commission manage the pledges. The Under-Secretary-General for humanitarian affairs has also been closely coordinating with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to build common understanding between the national authorities and the humanitarian actors on humanitarian priorities and concerns, including in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan, as well as in the Horn of Africa. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also supported the African Union Commission in undertaking humanitarian assessment missions to Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe to inform the discussions of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

VIII. Human rights

56. OHCHR continues to assist the African Union Commission, through its Political Affairs Department, in consultation with other organs of the African Union, the regional economic communities and civil society organizations, in the development of a comprehensive human rights strategy for Africa. The human rights strategy for Africa is a guiding framework for collective action by African Union organs and institutions, regional economic communities and Member States aimed at strengthening the African human rights system. The strategy seeks to address the current challenges of the African human rights system in order to ensure effective promotion and protection of human rights on the continent. The African Union Commission, through its Political Affairs Department, has organized a validation workshop involving various stakeholders in April 2011. During 2012, the African Union Commission is expected to submit the strategy for implementation to the African Union organs with human rights mandates, the regional economic communities and the African governance platform under the African governance architecture of the African Union Commission.

57. OHCHR has been engaging with the Department of Political Affairs of the African Union Commission, the regional human rights treaty bodies, namely, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Africa Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as civil society organizations, through technical advice, regular consultations and workshops aimed at strengthening the capacity of those organs and institutions towards greater effectiveness and promoting the implementation of human rights instruments.

IX. Observations

58. Regional organizations have made a growing contribution in complementing the work of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. In particular, the role of the African Union and subregional organizations over the last two decades has proven critical in addressing peace and security issues in the continent under Chapter VIII of the Charter. While United Nations cooperation with the African Union has expanded significantly in recent years, it is a relationship in progress and our response has been shaped by the dynamics of each situation on the ground and by the direction and guidance of the Security Council. Nevertheless, the two organizations share the same objectives of pacific settlement of disputes enshrined in the Charter. We must build on what we have achieved to devise and strengthen practical tools so that we can successfully face our common peace and security challenges in Africa together.

59. As I have stated earlier, the partnership between the United Nations and African Union on peace and security, at the strategic level, is defined primarily by the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. The African Union remains the only regional body with which the Security Council meets at regular intervals. The joint meetings and the briefings by officials of the African Union and the United Nations, as well as the establishment of UNOAU, have strengthened consultation, information-sharing and communication between the two bodies in addressing issues of mutual concern. There is, nonetheless, a need to develop agreed principles governing the modalities of cooperation and decision-making more fully.

60. In this connection, I welcome the intention of the Security Council, in accordance with its presidential statement of 13 January 2010 (S/PRST/2010/1), to hold in future informal interactive dialogues with regional and subregional organizations. More informal communication between the two Councils and their Member States is critical in developing a common vision and coordinating action prior to the finalization of respective decisions.

61. I am encouraged by the substantive discussion that took place at the last meeting between members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in Addis Ababa on 21 May 2011. Beyond the yearly meeting of the two bodies, enhanced regular consultations between African member States of the Security Council and member States of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on issues on the respective agendas of the two organs would also help in this regard.

62. The high-level meetings and mini-summits on Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan, and the "Cairo Group" meetings on Libya, which I have chaired

and/or co-chaired with the African Union, the regional economic communities and other key regional organizations and key partners in Africa have proved to be an important mechanism of consultation, coordination and mobilization of joint action by the international community. On a personal level, I will continue to maintain close consultations with the leadership of the African Union and the regional economic communities on major peace and security challenges in Africa, especially in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

63. Our experiences in peacemaking, mediation and peacekeeping cooperation with the African Union indicate that partnerships work best when there are common strategic objectives and a clear division of responsibilities, based on shared assessments and concerted decisions of the two organizations. I am committed to ensuring closer interaction between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission to exchange information and prepare harmonized views and recommendations, including through joint assessments, if appropriate, in order to assist the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in formulating cohesive positions and strategies. Building on best practices and lessons learned, it would be important to establish pre-agreed mechanisms for consultation that would allow the Secretariat and Commission to act and proceed together when a new crisis erupts.

64. At the operational level, lessons and experience indicate that there is no generic model for cooperation between the two organizations that can be applied to any situation, and that each situation requires innovative solutions. It is therefore important to ensure that the conceptualization, mandates, rules of engagement and institutional arrangements for each peacekeeping operation are based on the strategic and operational requirements to support a peace process or the effective implementation of a peace agreement. Such arrangements should be predicated on a shared vision of the political process and preserve unity of command and strategic direction, while ensuring the provision of critical resource and capability requirements. To ensure a more coherent framework for global peacekeeping, the United Nations is committed to working with the African Union to harmonize peacekeeping standard operating procedures, including with respect to force generation, planning and mission start-up.

65. Efforts to find a solution to ensure predictable and sustainable financing for African Union peace support operations, including the African Standby Force, need to be continued, taking into account the Union's own financing mechanisms and special conditions when it is undertaking peace support operations under the authorization of the United Nations. In this regard, I welcome the establishment of an African Union high-level panel on alternative sources of financing, set up in July 2011 under the chairmanship of former President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria. I echo the appeal made by the African Union during the 8th meeting of the Specialized Technical Committee on Defense, Safety and Security on the urgent need for Member States to contribute more significantly to the funding of African Union peace support operations and, more generally, to efforts geared towards the prevention, management and resolution of conflict, as well as peacebuilding. I would also like to reiterate the call made at the extraordinary session of the African Union Assembly, held in Addis Ababa on 25 May 2011, for all Member States in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the African Union Peace Fund, and welcome the meeting on funding for the African Standby Force to be held in 2012.

66. Over the course of 2011, the United Nations and the African Union have been faced with many challenges, including political developments in North Africa, electoral disputes in West Africa and the conflicts in Somalia and the Sudan. Throughout these challenges, I have felt confident of the synergy of our collective efforts, given the contribution made by the African Union, its Member States and the leadership of the African Union Commission. I would like to pay tribute to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, for his continued dedication to resolving peace and security challenges on the continent, in coordination with the United Nations. I would also like to thank my Special Representative to the African Union, Zachary Muburi-Muita, for his leadership of UNOAU and his continued commitment to strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and the African Union. Most importantly, I would like to pay tribute to the peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders of the United Nations and the African Union who spend each day striving to achieve peace and security in Africa. We have come a long way, and we may still have a long road ahead, but overall the progress made through our collective efforts is commendable.

United Nations S/2011/806

Security Council

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Letter dated 30 December 2011 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2011 (see annex). The report is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) U. Joy **Ogwu**
Chair
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

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Annex

Annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011.

2. The previous report of the Committee, submitted to the Security Council on 28 January 2011 (S/2011/40), covered the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010.

3. For 2011, the Committee's bureau consisted of U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria) as Chair and the delegation of India as Vice-Chair (S/2011/2).

4. The Committee was established by Security Council resolution 1518 (2003) to continue to identify, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq.

5. The Committee's list of individuals established pursuant to resolution 1483 (2003) currently contains 86 names; the Committee's list of entities established pursuant to the same resolution contains 208 names. These lists are available on the Committee's website: www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml.

Activities of the Committee

6. Although the Committee did not hold any meetings in 2011, it continued to consider relevant issues brought to its attention. In particular, the Committee received a letter dated 27 February 2011 from the Focal Point for De-listing, regarding a request for the de-listing of two persons included in the Committee's list of individuals. The same two individuals had previously been included in a separate request, submitted by a Member State in 2007, to remove three names from the Committee's list of individuals. On 3 June 2011, the Committee agreed to remove from the list the names of the two individuals who had applied for de-listing through the Focal Point.

7. In a related development, the pending request for the de-listing of the third individual included in the request submitted by a Member State in 2007 was also resolved. The holds that had previously been placed by relevant Committee members were lifted, and the individual concerned was removed from the Committee's list of individuals on 6 December 2011. The Committee notes that the de-listing of these three individuals in 2011 has brought to a conclusion one of two separate matters that had been pending before the Committee since 2007. The Chair has facilitated consultations with relevant Committee members with a view to promptly resolving all matters still pending before the Committee.

8. The Committee received two communications dated 23 June 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations proposing the addition of eight names to the list of individuals established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1483 (2003) and the amendment of the entries for two names already included in the same list. This request remains pending before the Committee.

9. The Committee received a letter dated 22 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, informing the Committee about

Kuwait's decision to transfer frozen Iraqi assets deposited in Kuwaiti banks since 1990 to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).

10. The Committee received a letter dated 5 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations regarding the implementation of the arms embargo concerning Iraq. In its reply to the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, the Committee noted that its mandate did not authorize it to provide guidance on questions pertaining to the implementation of the arms embargo.

Observations

11. The Committee wishes to recall that the Security Council decided, in resolution 1518 (2003), that the mandate of the Committee would be kept under review and that the Council would consider authorizing the Committee to undertake the additional task of observing Member States' fulfilment of their obligations in connection with the arms embargo on Iraq as reaffirmed in paragraph 10 of resolution 1483 (2003). To date, the Committee has not been authorized to undertake any additional tasks in this regard.

12. Thus, the remaining prohibitions on the supply of arms to Iraq (which excludes arms and related materiel required by the Government of Iraq) are not currently accompanied by a Security Council mechanism, such as a Security Council committee or a monitoring mechanism, with a mandate to oversee the implementation of these particular measures. In this connection, the Committee would like to recall that the Council, in its resolution 1546 (2004), stressed the importance for all States to abide strictly by the remaining measures and called upon the Government of Iraq to ensure that appropriate implementation procedures are in place.

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Twenty-ninth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2000 (2011), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) until 31 July 2012, and requested that I provide a midterm report on the situation on the ground and the implementation of the resolution no later than 31 December 2011. The report covers major developments since my report of 24 June 2011 (S/2011/387), including the holding of the legislative elections.

II. Security situation

2. During the reporting period, President Alassane Ouattara and his Government took initiatives to consolidate the security situation in the country following the violent crisis that ensued after the presidential run-off election in November 2010. Further steps were taken towards the reconstitution of security and rule-of-law institutions, their progressive deployment across the country and the transfer of law and order tasks to the relevant law enforcement agencies. Cooperation and coordination between the national security institutions and UNOCI was also enhanced, particularly with respect to the security arrangement for the legislative elections.

3. In spite of those positive developments and the substantial improvement since the crisis, the security situation in Abidjan and the western part of the country remained fragile. Large numbers of weapons are still present throughout the country, and there are an increasing number of disgruntled ex-combatants as a result of the slow progress in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. In addition, a number of elements that remain loyal to former President Laurent Gbagbo continue to have access to arms, while cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons are a direct security threat to Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbours, particularly Liberia. As a result, during the reporting period, a number of security incidents took place throughout the country, involving armed elements as well as clashes between armed civilians.

4. In western Côte d'Ivoire, the presence of mercenaries, militias, self-defence groups and dozos (traditional hunters), as well as large numbers of arms, remains a

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source of insecurity, with a significant impact on the civilian population, resulting in a number of security incidents in that area. On 16 September 2011, a group of some 15 armed elements — believed to be Ivorian militia members based in Liberia — attacked the border villages of Zriglo and Nigré in western Côte d'Ivoire, resulting in the death of at least 21 persons, including one member of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI), and several wounded. A total of 92 houses were burned down during reprisal attacks by local populations, which also led to the displacement of people. On 18 December, five people were killed when a group of armed youths clashed with FRCI in Vavoua. A high incidence of armed robbery and racketeering by unidentified armed elements prompted several protests by local leaders and civil society representatives, including trade and transport unions. A series of other violent intercommunal clashes in various villages in areas in the west were reported in the months of October, November and December, resulting in the death of at least 12 persons, with many wounded and a number of houses destroyed.

5. In Abidjan as well, a large number of weapons remain in circulation and the majority of the 12,000 prisoners who escaped from custody during the crisis are still at large. That situation has contributed to relatively high levels of crime and security incidents involving armed elements. Incidents involving exchange of gunfire among FRCI elements in Abidjan on 19 August and in the Agban gendarmerie camp on 15 October indicate that tensions exist among the security forces and that those forces could become a threat if their shortcomings (see para. 33) are not addressed. In the lead-up to the legislative elections, which took place on 11 December, five persons were injured on 19 November when FRCI elements clashed with a group of Front populaire ivoirien (FPI) members in Bonoua near Abidjan, and one person was injured on 20 November when a group of armed individuals interrupted a meeting of approximately 100 FPI members in Abidjan.

III. Political developments

6. During the reporting period, political stakeholders across the spectrum focused on positioning themselves for the legislative elections. Following a meeting on 11 September, the Forces nouvelles announced the participation of their representatives in the legislative elections under the umbrella of the Rassemblement des houphouëtistes pour la démocratie et la paix (RHDP) alliance, which includes President Ouattara's Rassemblement des républicains (RDR) party and former President Henri Konan Bédié's Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI) party. In spite of an initial agreement between the RDR and the PDCI to submit candidates under the umbrella of the RHDP, both parties registered candidates separately in most of the 205 electoral districts. The Forces nouvelles fielded most of its candidates under the RDR banner, including Prime Minister Guillaume Soro.

7. While many leaders of FPI continued in exile, among those who remained in Côte d'Ivoire diverging views emerged regarding the future direction of the party. As a result, on 10 July Mamadou Koulibaly resigned as interim FPI President and created his own party, Liberté et démocratie pour la République (LIDER). A separate party, the Cap Unir pour la démocratie et le développement (Cap-UDD), was created by Gervais Coulibaly, who was the spokesperson of former President Gbagbo, on 12 September. Both parties participated in the legislative elections. On 23 July, FPI appointed Miaka Ouretto as its new interim President and called on the Government to release former President Gbagbo and his associates from detention

as a condition for national reconciliation and for FPI participation in the legislative elections. Party representatives reiterated the demand on several occasions, including during a rally in Abidjan on 30 October, which was attended by some 700 FPI supporters. Four parties from the opposition registered candidates for the legislative elections, and although FPI maintained its position of boycotting the elections, some FPI representatives participated as independent candidates.

IV. Elections

8. President Ouattara and his Government made considerable efforts to ensure that the legislative elections were held as scheduled on 11 December, as well as to create a political environment conducive to their peaceful conduct. The President also announced that local elections would be held in 2012. In addition, the authorities undertook important steps to ensure that the elections were inclusive, by encouraging all parties, particularly the former ruling FPI party and parties from the opposition coalition, the Congrès national de la résistance pour la démocratie (CNRD), to participate in the electoral process.

9. In the light of the changed political context, on 14 August President Ouattara appointed 14 (out of 31) members of the Independent Electoral Commission in keeping with the formula established under the Pretoria Agreement. On 21 September, FPI suspended its participation in the Commission, expressing concerns about what they perceived as an imbalanced composition of the Commission. That concern was echoed by the Union démocratique et citoyenne (UDCY), although it continued to participate in the Commission. The Government met with representatives of the opposition coalition to discuss such concerns and to encourage their participation in the elections.

10. From the time of his arrival on 24 October 2011, the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire worked actively with the Government and all political stakeholders, including the Facilitator, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, to help to ensure that the legislative elections would proceed in a manner that contributed to securing lasting stability for Côte d'Ivoire. As part of a concerted effort to promote an inclusive political process and support the creation of a political environment conducive to the elections, the Special Representative held regular meetings with political parties and independent candidates, including those from the opposition, and urged them to participate in the elections and adhere to the Code of Good Conduct signed in April 2008 under the auspices of the Secretary-General. During the meetings, the Special Representative stressed the need to guarantee freedom of the press and access to State media by all candidates.

11. With respect to the legal framework for the elections, on 16 September the President signed a decree increasing the number of seats in the National Assembly from 225 to 255. On 28 September the Council of Ministers increased the number of electoral districts from 174 to 205 and determined the boundaries of the electoral districts and the allocation of seats. The Independent Electoral Commission announced on 19 October that it would use the voter list from the 2010 presidential elections, which had been certified by the Special Representative and included 5,725,721 voters.

12. The registration of candidates to participate in the legislative elections took place from 17 October to 31 October. The Front populaire ivoirien, the former ruling party, maintained its demands for changes to the composition of the Independent Electoral Commission, the release of detainees associated with the former regime and the disbursement of funds for political parties as conditions for their participation in the elections. In an effort to address the concerns of FPI, on 24 October, an additional position of a fifth vice-president was created in the Commission, which was offered to FPI, and funds were released in early December. Furthermore, at the request of the Government and in consultation with political parties, the Independent Electoral Commission reopened the candidate registration period on 3 November for an additional day until 4 November to encourage opposition parties to participate. After validation by the Constitutional Council, the Independent Electoral Commission published the final list of candidates on 30 November. It comprised 1,160 candidates representing 34 political parties, including 3 from LIDER and the major opposition coalition, CNRD, as well as 450 independent candidates. In spite of an announcement that the parties in the CNRD coalition might withdraw their candidacies in reaction to the transfer of former President Gbagbo to The Hague, they confirmed their participation on 5 December.

13. In the light of the damage caused during the crisis to many of the Commission's offices throughout the country, in August the Commission conducted an inventory of its offices and electoral supplies, which formed the basis of the election budget of approximately $26 million. Of that amount, $13 million was funded by the Government. Contributions from the African Union, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), China, France, Japan, and the United States of America provided funds to close the gap. The Independent Electoral Commission was generally successful in overcoming technical and logistical challenges in the weeks leading up to the elections to meet the tight schedule, with support provided by UNOCI and the United Nations country team at the same level as that provided for the presidential elections in 2010. From 24 to 28 November, UNOCI delivered some 200 tons of non-sensitive electoral material, including ballot boxes, polling booths and electoral kits, to all departments countrywide. The Commission then transported the material, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services, to the level of the sous-prefectures and communes; from there, the items were distributed to the 19,968 polling stations. The ballot papers were printed in Abidjan; distribution began on 7 December and was completed on election day. Some 13,000 commissioners and 60,000 polling agents were trained from 3 to 9 December, with support from UNDP, the European Union, the Carter Center, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the National Democratic Institute.

14. Campaigning took place in a generally calm atmosphere from 3 to 9 December, although cases of intimidation and tensions were reported across the country. Most significantly, on 7 December, in Grand Lahou, three people were killed and three wounded after an armed guard assigned to protect an electoral meeting misused a rocket propelled grenade. Subsequently, 25 FRCI elements were placed under detention. Concerns were also expressed regarding armed elements providing protection to candidates, including some members of the Government. In response, the Government publicly condemned the involvement of FRCI and other

armed elements, including militias, in the electoral campaign and stated that they would be disciplined.

15. The Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire, the police, the gendarmerie, UNOCI and the French Licorne force worked jointly to develop security arrangements for the legislative elections. Some 25,000 personnel from FRCI, the police and the gendarmerie were deployed across the country to provide security for the elections. Eleven command centres were established to ensure coordination. While the police and gendarmerie with FRCI support were responsible for securing polling operations, UNOCI focused on providing support in the most sensitive areas, including western Côte d'Ivoire, while Licorne intensified patrols in Abidjan. UNOCI also strengthened its civilian presence in many areas around the country to proactively assist in responding to potential challenges. Those security arrangements were effectively implemented on polling day. UNOCI also contributed to protection arrangements for some opposition candidates.

16. In addition, under inter-mission cooperation arrangements, the Security Council authorized on 27 November the temporary redeployment from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to UNOCI of one infantry company; three formed police unit platoons with supporting elements; two military utility helicopters; and three armed helicopters to reinforce UNOCI during the legislative elections. The temporary deployment of one infantry company to Guiglo in the west and the three formed police unit platoons to Abidjan was completed on 5 December, while the aviation unit completed its redeployment to Yamoussoukro on 10 December.

17. On 11 December, the elections were held in a generally calm and peaceful manner. Participation averaged close to 37 per cent of registered voters countrywide, although there were disparities between districts. The elections were observed by representatives of the candidates, approximately 3,000 national observers and political party representatives, and 150 international observers. The African Union, ECOWAS, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Carter Center fielded international observer missions. UNOCI and the United Nations country team were present with some 300 monitoring teams throughout the country.

18. The polling stations opened as scheduled across the country with some minor delays, which were quickly addressed. The elections also ended as scheduled, with the exception of one electoral district. The counting of the ballots began immediately after closing, and was witnessed by representatives of the candidates, as well as by national and international observers.

19. No major security incidents were reported, although there were reports of unidentified men removing by force polling materials from a polling station or en route to a polling station, some isolated acts of intimidation and obstruction of the vote, mainly in western Côte d'Ivoire, and candidates being supported by armed elements. Overall, the Ivorian security agencies kept a low profile, remained at the required distance from polling stations and provided effective security cover in collaboration with UNOCI. International observers positively assessed both the voting and the performance of the national security personnel.

20. The Independent Electoral Commission began releasing provisional results as soon as they became available, and announced on 16 December the full slate of

provisional results, according to which RDR party of President Ouattara obtained 127 seats and PDCI party of former President Bédié 77 seats. Independent candidates secured 35 seats in total, while the remaining seats went to smaller parties and coalitions.

21. In keeping with paragraph 6 of resolution 1765 (2007), the Special Representative will have to certify that all stages of the electoral process provided all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent legislative elections in accordance with international standards. The certification will be based on the framework consisting of five criteria that was developed in consultation with the stakeholders and applied in the presidential elections, as follows: (a) the security environment; (b) the inclusiveness of the process; (c) equitable access to State media; (d) the voter lists; and (e) the process leading to the results. The legislative elections for each of the 205 electoral districts will be certified on the basis of the following: the assessment reports by the United Nations monitoring teams; close consultations with national and international observers, and copies of the result sheets, which the Independent Electoral Commission will provide to UNOCI; and a review of appeals filed by candidates. The Special Representative will certify whether the results were determined through a transparent process and are accepted by all, or are challenged peacefully through the appropriate channels, after the proclamation of the final results by the Constitutional Council. As part of the certification process, the Special Representative welcomed the peaceful conduct of the electoral campaign and of the voting in statements issued on 9 and 11 December, respectively.

V. National reconciliation and transitional justice

22. President Ouattara took initiatives to restore normalcy in Côte d'Ivoire, including the appointment of a new President of the Constitutional Council on 25 July, as well as initial steps to promote national reconciliation. The transfer of former President Gbagbo from Côte d'Ivoire to the International Criminal Court in The Hague marked an important development in the country, dominating the political discourse and provoking mixed reactions among Ivorians. While the present Government has indicted a number of individuals associated with the former regime, it has been slow in addressing violations committed by its own forces, which has been perceived as winner's justice by parts of the population.

23. President Ouattara has continued to emphasize the importance of national reconciliation to the restoration of lasting peace and stability in the country. He and his Government have called on refugees as well as members of FPI and the former Forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS) to return to the country, in the spirit of reconciliation, including during official visits to Ghana in July, September and October.

24. While the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation was officially inaugurated on 28 September, following the nomination of 11 members of the Commission on 5 September and the appointment of the President of the Commission, Charles Konan Banny, earlier this year, its work has yet to start in earnest. At the request of the Commission's President, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights deployed a team to Côte d'Ivoire from 1 to 6 August to assess the needs of the Commission. UNOCI supports the Commission

in developing a programme of work, while the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund has allocated $1 million to joint United Nations efforts in support of the Commission.

25. The Government has taken a series of judicial measures to address past human rights abuses, particularly those committed during the recent crisis. So far, 47 representatives of former President Gbagbo's regime have been indicted for crimes committed since 28 November 2010. International arrest warrants were also issued against those who left the country, including the leader of the Young Patriots, Charles Blé Goudé. Former President Gbagbo and his wife, Simone Gbagbo, were indicted for economic crimes. Additionally, 68 former FDS, police and gendarmerie elements, including the commanders of the former Republican Guard and the Centre de commandement des opérations de sécurité (CECOS), were indicted. On 9 and 10 November, a total of 20 associates of the former regime were provisionally released from detention.

26. On 3 October, the International Criminal Court announced that Pre-Trial Chamber III had granted the Prosecutor's request to commence an investigation into alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, which had been committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010. On 23 November 2011, the Court issued a sealed arrest warrant for former President Laurent Gbagbo for individual criminal responsibility, as an indirect co-perpetrator, on four counts of crimes against humanity, namely murder, rape and other forms of sexual violence, persecution and other inhuman acts, committed between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011 by FDS, reinforced by pro-Gbagbo militia and mercenaries, in Abidjan and elsewhere in the country. In the late hours of 29 November, former President Gbagbo was transferred from Korhogo to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

27. Reactions in Côte d'Ivoire to his arrest and transfer were mixed, with some segments of the population welcoming the development as an important step towards ending impunity, while others condemned it for political or procedural reasons. On 30 November, FPI issued a statement claiming that President Gbagbo's extradition was illegal, and that consequently the party would withdraw from the national reconciliation process.

VI. Mandate implementation

A. Stabilizing the security situation

28. UNOCI continued to support the efforts of the national security forces to stabilize the country. In Abidjan and elsewhere, UNOCI increased joint patrols with national security forces and the French Licorne forces. In the west, UNOCI reinforced its presence in the border area with the establishment of three new camps in Tabou, Taï and Zouan Hounien and the expansion of existing camps in Toulépleu, Issia, Gagnoa, Sinfra and Bouaflé. UNOCI also increased its presence in eastern Côte d'Ivoire to monitor cross-border movements from Ghana, while adjusting its deployment in Abidjan, which had been augmented during the post-election crisis. In keeping with its mandate to protect civilians, UNOCI refined its system of mobile and static patrols to enhance its quick reaction capacity and enhanced its visible presence in areas of concern, including approximately 36 camps for internally

displaced persons and the routes used by refugees and displaced persons to return to their communities.

29. In close coordination with UNMIL, UNOCI has taken measures to address cross-border challenges along the border with Liberia. Air and ground patrols are being conducted on both sides of the border to observe, monitor and deter illegal activities. The two missions have also enhanced the sharing of information and coordination with national security personnel. In addition, UNOCI conducted a series of joint assessments with UNMIL in June, October and November to review the situation in the border area, including with respect to Ivorian ex-combatants present in refugee camps or host communities in Liberia, and developed recommendations on ways to address the situation.

30. UNOCI assisted the Government in collecting weapons through ad hoc disarmament initiatives, targeting those posing the greatest risk to stabilization. Since June, 828 weapons and 220,265 rounds of ammunition have been collected from some 1,300 former combatants in 29 operations in a number of locations, including Abidjan, Daloa, Duékoué, Taï, Tabou and Toulépleu. In addition, UNDP and UNOCI are designing a community disarmament and violence reduction programme aimed at supporting communities in the reconciliation process and revitalizing economic activity.

31. The Mission has also provided assistance to reduce the threat posed by unexploded ordnance in Abidjan as a result of the recent crisis, destroying 5,978 rounds of ammunitions and providing advice on physical security and stockpile management. In addition UNOCI assisted in the refurbishment of armories, the segregation of some 20 tons of unsafely stored ammunition and the provision of training for FRCI and gendarmerie members in clearing unexploded ordnances.

B. Reconstitution and reform of the security and rule of law institutions

32. Little progress was made during the reporting period in developing a national framework for security sector reform in spite of steps taken to initiate the process. The Government, with the support of UNOCI, held a pre-seminar on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Abidjan from 21 to 23 September in preparation for a national seminar to be held in 2012. One outcome of the pre-seminar was an initial capacity and needs assessment, conducted by eight working groups, which was presented to the Office of the Prime Minister on 7 December. The Mission also deployed a senior security sector reform adviser to the Prime Minister, as requested by the Government, and held weekly coordination meetings with the many international partners interested in supporting security sector reform.

33. The appointment of the new heads of the armed forces, police and gendarmerie on 7 July and the filling of additional key positions on 3 August were important steps towards reconstituting those institutions. While the commanders for the newly created Special Forces and Presidential Guard units were appointed, the development of the units is ongoing. The new leadership is taking measures to ensure that the force, which numbers approximately 40,000, will become reunified and professional, and to deploy them across the country, although logistical constraints will need to be addressed in that regard. However, FRCI continues to

face challenges in meeting its own basic needs and in dealing with issues related to command and control and discipline.

Police and gendarmerie

34. Over 70 per cent of the police and gendarmerie premises occupied by FRCI were handed back, and over 90 per cent of police and gendarmerie personnel resumed duty, although the operational capacities of those entities remain low. Out of a total of 189 police and gendarmerie units in need of rehabilitation as a result of damage suffered during the crisis, 54 were rehabilitated in Abidjan and western Côte d'Ivoire. Additional rehabilitation projects amounting to $2.76 million are being implemented. Funding for those activities is provided by, inter alia, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Quick Impact Projects.

35. UNOCI conducted train-the-trainer sessions and seminars in the areas of law enforcement, human rights, intelligence-gathering, gender-based violence, professional ethics and security for the elections. UNOCI has also been involved in the implementation of projects for the provision of training in forensics and anti-racketeering, and for the modernization of the Police Academy in Abidjan, which are financed by international donors.

36. Those efforts notwithstanding, overall progress in reconstructing the police and gendarmerie has been slow. At the request of the Government, from 22 August to 9 September, UNOCI and the national police conducted a joint audit of police services throughout the country. The audit revealed important challenges that need to be addressed, including restructuring and professionalizing the national police and increasing its operational ability, which are under consideration by the Directorate-General of the National Police.

Justice and corrections

37. With UNOCI support, 32 (out of 34) courts and 10 (out of 33) prisons that had ceased to function during the recent crisis were reopened, including the main prison in Abidjan. A total of 75 magistrates for the Court of Appeals and 195 magistrates for regional and local courts were appointed and deployed across the country. However, only eight courts are currently processing criminal cases owing to the absence of judicial police and the inadequate functioning of corrections facilities.

38. The Mission provided assistance to the Ivorian authorities for the development of a national justice sector strategy and helped to implement justice reform projects financed by international partners. The Mission also supported the Government in developing prisoner data management systems and building the capacity of judicial and corrections personnel.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants

39. Progress with respect to developing a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme has been slow, although a decree is under preparation to establish a national commission on disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration, which would be responsible for developing and implementing a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. The Government has estimated that the caseload would be

approximately 40,000 to 60,000 combatants, comprising three main target groups: (a) elements that are part of official armed groups, including the police, gendarmerie, former Republican Guard, FRCI and CECOS; (b) members of militias, dozos, self-defence groups and Young Patriots; and (c) foreign armed elements in Côte d'Ivoire and Ivorian combatants abroad. So far, 2,000 out of an initial caseload of 20,000 combatants from the former Forces nouvelles and FDS — who joined FRCI during the crisis — have been profiled and selected for integration into FRCI. The remaining 18,000 would participate in a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; of that group, 2,500 have been regrouped in a camp in Abidjan awaiting demobilization, and three additional camps are expected to be constructed.

40. UNOCI continues to provide advice to the national authorities and to support capacity-building for Government personnel involved in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including during a workshop on reinsertion and reintegration activities in Abidjan from 3 to 4 November, and to conduct sensitization and public awareness activities.

C. Redeployment of State administration and restoration of State authority

41. Progress was registered in the redeployment of State administration and restoration of State authority throughout the country. Most civil servants have returned to work although lack of resources and weak capacities of law enforcement agencies continue to hamper their effectiveness. The préfets are progressively restoring their authority, including with regard to their public order responsibilities. The Peacebuilding Fund has allocated $5 million to assist in the restoration of State authority and enhance the capacity of the corps préfectoral, police and gendarmerie in the most affected areas, especially the west.

42. On 11 September, the Forces nouvelles announced its decision to dismantle its tax collection structure, La Centrale. The Government deployed customs personnel along the borders with Burkina Faso, Mali and Liberia, where legal tax collection has begun, although illegal taxation of goods continued in some areas. UNOCI deployed eight customs officers to support their efforts.

43. On 28 September, the Government adopted a decree on the reform of the administrative and territorial organization of the country, increasing the number of districts and regions of the country. UNDP is assisting the Government in developing a comprehensive public administration reform programme and is working on strengthening local administration and the provision of services. The Peacebuilding Fund has allocated $3 million for a joint UNHCR-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) programme to scale up the registration of births and assist persons without documentation, steps that are critical to obtaining social services and citizenship documents.

D. Human rights

44. The human rights situation in the country remains of concern, as there are continued reports of human rights violations committed by armed elements,

including such elements from FRCI. Since June, at least 123 cases of extrajudicial execution, 132 cases of torture and ill-treatment, 220 cases of arbitrary arrest and illegal detention, 63 cases of rape and 32 cases of female genital mutilation have been documented.

45. The Government has taken a number of initiatives to fight impunity and promote accountability, including through the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms. On 24 June, a special inquiry cell was created to conduct preliminary investigations into human rights violations committed during the recent crisis. On 20 July, President Ouattara established a national commission of inquiry to investigate human rights violations committed between 31 October 2010 and 15 May 2011, which is to present recommendations within six months.

46. UNOCI has strengthened its monitoring, investigation and reporting capacity and conducted a number of special investigations, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI also provided human rights training to FRCI and civil society representatives. In addition, UNOCI regularly assesses the conditions of detention of associates of the former regime.

47. The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, mandated by the Human Rights Council to assist the Government and relevant actors in the follow-up of the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry, visited Côte d'Ivoire from 14 to 25 November and from 7 to 13 December. In that context, he engaged with the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and a wide range of national and international actors involved in the reconciliation process. The authorities reiterated their commitment to implementing recommendations to improve the overall human rights situation in the country, including in the context of the legislative elections. The Independent Expert is expected to submit a report on his findings to the Human Rights Council in March 2012.

Child protection

48. Most children associated with armed groups during the crisis have been released, although their reintegration remains a challenge. During the reporting period, at least 13 children were killed, mostly by unidentified armed elements, and some 50 cases of sexual violence against children were reported, of which eight were committed by elements of armed groups. To enhance monitoring and reporting on children affected by armed conflict, the United Nations country task force, initially established in 2006, was reactivated on 22 September. UNOCI also provided training on child protection to uniformed personnel and civil society representatives.

Sexual violence

49. During the period under review, UNOCI documented 63 cases of sexual violence, of which 32 were perpetrated by armed elements, including elements from FRCI. Pursuant to resolution 1960 (2000), UNOCI enhanced its monitoring and reporting capacity and established a special accountability system.

50. During the visit to Côte d'Ivoire of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for sexual violence in conflict, Margot Wallström, from 21 to

26 November, she encouraged the Government to translate its promise to fight impunity for crimes of sexual violence into concrete action and to do more to reintegrate survivors of sexual violence into society. She also called on people in positions of influence to speak up against the use of sexual violence as a tool of political intimidation.

E. Role of the media

51. On 1 August, President Ouattara appointed a new Director-General of the State broadcaster Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI), and RTI resumed broadcasting on 9 August for the first time since April. While reporting by RTI largely adhered to professional norms, some private media continued to air inflammatory statements. The National Press Council sanctioned at least six cases of violation of the rules of ethics by private newspapers. Three journalists of the daily opposition newspaper *Notre Voie*, arrested on 24 November for incitement to crime and defamation, were tried and acquitted on 6 December. On 9 December, the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication expressed general satisfaction with the balanced treatment of candidates by RTI and local radio stations during the electoral campaign.

52. UNOCI continued to monitor closely the Ivorian media and provide assistance to media and regulatory bodies, including through the provision of training. UNOCI's broadcaster, ONUCI-FM, was used to contribute to the overall effort to create a peaceful environment, including for the legislative elections.

F. Humanitarian situation

53. Since the post-elections crisis, more than 160,000 Ivorian refugees remain in neighbouring countries, mainly Liberia and Ghana. In addition, approximately 100,000 Ivorians are still internally displaced, of which some 15 per cent live in camps. In respect of the modalities for the voluntary return of Ivorian refugees, four tripartite agreements were signed between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Côte d'Ivoire and the respective Governments: namely, Liberia, on 11 August; Ghana, 6 October; Togo, 15 November; and Guinea, 1 December.

54. About 130,000 refugees and over 500,000 internally displaced persons have returned to their areas of origin since the end of the fighting in April. Those who remain displaced cite security concerns, loss of property and the absence of return assistance as factors preventing them from returning to their areas of origin. UNHCR facilitates the voluntary return of refugees, including through the provision of transport and assistance. UNOCI, together with the humanitarian community, supported the Government in developing a humanitarian return strategy and ways to provide interim solutions for those who are not yet able to return. The African Union donated $100,000 to UNHCR in November to rehabilitate for displaced persons the houses destroyed during the crisis.

G. Economic situation

55. The economy is showing some resilience following the recent crisis. Government revenues are rising, although they are not expected to reach the pre-crisis level before 2013. As a result of the combined budget support from the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Government of France, as well as forbearance by external creditors, lost revenue has largely been replaced, permitting normal or slightly above-normal levels of spending. The Government paid salary arrears from external budget aid, which was critical to jump-start the economy following the reopening of banks in April.

56. The recovery is being further accelerated by higher commodity prices, coupled with higher cocoa exports as a result of the sale of stockpiles accumulated during the first quarter of 2011. Inflation, which had surged to a 9 per cent peak during the crisis, declined gradually to 4 per cent in October. While the overall trend is encouraging, the crisis affected small- and medium-sized enterprises disproportionately, and unemployment remains a concern.

57. The Government has committed to tackling various reforms, including in the coffee, cocoa, electricity, judicial and public sectors, and in relation to the business climate and public governance, which should contribute to strengthening the economy and its growth potential. The World Bank provided budget support of $150 million and a grant of $50 million for an emergency youth employment and skills development programme. The International Monetary Fund approved an extended credit facility to support the Government's three-year programme for the period 2012-2014. It also reached an agreement with the Paris Club in November 2011 that led to a restructuring of its bilateral external debt, reducing debt service from July 2011 to July 2014 by $1.822 billion.

H. Regional aspects

58. In an effort to further strengthen subregional cooperation, President Ouattara undertook a number of visits in the subregion, including to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Togo. On 18 November, Presidents Ouattara and Compaoré co-chaired a joint Council of Ministers meeting in Ouagadougou, during which the participants agreed on the construction of a highway and on the rehabilitation of the railroad between the two countries, in addition to the export of electricity from Côte d'Ivoire to Burkina Faso.

59. Regional leaders discussed security concerns on several occasions. In Monrovia, on 9 July, Prime Minister Soro met with the President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, to discuss border security challenges, followed by a meeting of the heads of the security forces of both countries on 17 August. During the Mano River Union summit on 17 July, the Presidents of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone agreed to intensify regional security cooperation, and called on ECOWAS to address challenges in the border area between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia.

60. An ECOWAS delegation conducted an evaluation visit to Côte d'Ivoire from 22 to 25 August to develop a road map to address post-conflict challenges. On 10 September, the Heads of State of ECOWAS member States Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal reviewed the situation in Côte d'Ivoire

and Liberia during a mini-summit in Abuja and expressed serious concern about border instability.

61. At the request of the Secretary-General, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa has initiated discussions on how to support the development of a subregional strategy by ECOWAS to address the threat of cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons. In coordination with other United Nations presences in the subregion, recommendations have been developed on ways to take this project forward, and they were reviewed during a meeting of the heads of United Nations missions in West Africa on 28 November in Dakar.

62. Following a visit to Côte d'Ivoire from 25 to 30 July, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, in a communiqué dated 11 August, commended the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to re-establish security and the rule of law and promote national reconciliation, as well as its progress in implementing the unfinished aspects of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. From 5 to 12 November, another African Union delegation visited Côte d'Ivoire.

63. On 5 December, President Ouattara participated in a meeting of the Conseil de l'entente in Benin with the Presidents of Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo to discuss peace- and security-related issues in West Africa.

VII. Staff safety and security

64. The high incidence of crime, including acts of armed robbery, roadside banditry, home invasion, murder and carjacking, poses the greatest security threat to United Nations personnel and installations across the country. Three incidents of armed robbery targeting United Nations personnel were reported in Abidjan, and five break-ins to residences of United Nations staff members. On 16 September, three unidentified armed individuals abducted three UNOCI military observers in Abidjan who managed to escape.

VIII. Deployment of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Military component

65. As at 20 December, the military strength of UNOCI stood at 9,616 personnel, including 9,320 troops, 200 military observers and 96 staff officers against an authorized ceiling of 9,792 personnel. With regard to the reinforcement of 2,000 personnel initially authorized by Security Council resolution 1967 (2011), 1,827 military personnel have been deployed. 65 military posts were converted into individual police officer positions to accommodate some of the 205 additional police advisers within the overall authorized strength.

66. The UNOCI military component continues to play an important role in helping the national authorities to stabilize the security situation, with a particular focus on Abidjan and the west. The Mission's enhanced presence and assistance in those most volatile areas are critical for the Government to address security challenges, including along the border with Liberia, to protect the civilian population and to facilitate the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. UNOCI also

contributes to the provision of security for members of the Government and key political stakeholders, including members of the political opposition.

Police component

67. As at 20 December, the existing strength of the police component of UNOCI stood at 1,389 personnel composed of six formed police units comprising 995 officers and 394 individual police officers, against an authorized ceiling of 1,555 personnel. Of the 205 individual police officers authorized in resolution 2000 (2011), 65 are in the process of being selected to assist in building the capacity of the Ivorian law enforcement agencies in the areas of crowd control, community policing, judicial policing, criminal investigation, forensics, sexual- and gender-based violence, organized crime and border management.

68. UNOCI police are conducting joint patrols with the police, gendarmerie and FRCI as well as providing static security at key installations. UNOCI police continue to participate in human rights investigations, assist in weapons collections operations and provide support and advice to national authorities to contribute to the strengthening of the capacities of law enforcement institutions, including through co-location, mentoring and training.

69. As part of inter-mission cooperation arrangements, in addition to the arrangements described in paragraph 16, one infantry company and three formed police unit platoons from UNOCI reinforced UNMIL during the elections in Liberia, from 1 October to 30 November. The three armed helicopters which had been temporarily deployed from UNMIL to support UNOCI during the post-presidential election crisis, returned to Liberia on 4 October with a minor delay owing to adverse weather and technical difficulties.

IX. Observations

70. Considerable progress was made towards restoring normalcy in Côte d'Ivoire since the violent post-presidential election crisis earlier this year — an event that took a heavy toll on the country and significantly decimated national capacities. President Ouattara continued to focus on his vision for restoring peace and stability in the country and in revitalizing the economy. Progress is demonstrable: the security situation is slowly stabilizing, the economy is showing some resilience, legislative elections were held, and progress also was made in extending State authority. Those developments are significant and will have a positive impact on the lives of the Ivorian people. While committed to confronting the remaining challenges, President Ouattara and his Government have also made significant gestures towards reaching out to all political forces in Côte d'Ivoire in a spirit of reconciliation and dialogue and intensify engagement within the subregion.

71. As Côte d'Ivoire takes steps towards reclaiming its historic role as a pillar of stability and prosperity in the subregion, the country is still struggling to recover from the devastating crisis, and it cannot as yet address the above-mentioned challenges on its own. More time will be needed, and more support will be required from all Ivorian stakeholders as well as from Côte d'Ivoire's international and regional partners.

72. The successful holding of legislative elections on 11 December, the first since 2000, marked a major step forward in the restoration of constitutional order, more inclusive governance, and the completion of a key unfinished aspect of the peace process. I commend the people of Côte d'Ivoire and the political parties for their commitment to the democratic process and for exercising their right to vote in a generally calm and peaceful manner, as well as the Ivorian bodies responsible for organizing the elections. President Ouattara and his Government undertook steps to encourage all parties, including the former ruling party and other opposition parties, to participate in the elections. I was particularly encouraged by the fact that some candidates affiliated with the political opposition took part in the elections, in spite of the former ruling party's call for a boycott. I have noted the indication by President Ouattara that local elections are expected to take place in 2012. They will provide an important opportunity to further promote inclusiveness and diversity and encourage political and social pluralism.

73. I call on the people of Côte d'Ivoire and their leaders to maintain a calm political and security environment. I also urge them to respect the results of the legislative elections in a spirit of reconciliation and resolve disputes through the legally established mechanisms.

74. The inauguration of the National Assembly will complete the electoral cycle that has lasted over 10 years. It represents a unique opportunity for the people of Côte d'Ivoire to move away from the divisive politics of the past. I urge the Government to continue to reach out to engage in dialogue with the political opposition to create space for broad, inclusive political discourse where a wide range of political actors are able to voice their views and engage actively in shaping the future of the country. The future National Assembly has a role to play in national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace and stability. Strong and independent institutions are a cornerstone for sustainable peace, security and development.

75. Now that the legislative elections have taken place, it is important to focus on other pressing priorities: in particular, the reform of the security sector; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; consolidation of the security situation in Abidjan, the west and the border areas; and national reconciliation. Equally important — and essential for lasting peace and reconciliation — will be the need to address impunity and ensure accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by all parties. While I welcome measures already taken towards those ends, it is critical that the work of the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation become operational at the local level and yield concrete results that address the root causes of the conflict, foster social cohesion and promote the return of displaced persons. I also call upon the Government to ensure that serious and even-handed investigations are undertaken in all cases of abuse and violence and that all perpetrators, regardless of their political affiliation or camp, are brought to justice. UNOCI will continue to support the Government in addressing these key priorities. I remain concerned about the security situation, in particular in Abidjan and in western Côte d'Ivoire, where the presence of armed groups and large numbers of weapons as well as the continuing cross-border movement of armed groups and weapons risk destabilizing the entire subregion. I am, however, grateful to subregional leaders who are taking steps to address those concerns, and I would like to encourage ECOWAS to develop a subregional strategy to address these worrisome issues. The United Nations stands ready to actively support such an initiative.

76. A stable security environment will create the space necessary to make progress in other priority areas, including national reconciliation; reconstitution and reform of security and rule of law institutions; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; extension of State authority; promotion and protection of human rights; measures to address the root causes of the crisis and other outstanding aspects of the peace process; and promotion of economic recovery.

77. The reconstitution and reform of the security and rule of law institutions is critical for achieving the stabilization of the security situation and the establishment of lasting peace and stability. I appeal to the Ivorian authorities to take full advantage of the assistance offered by the international community, including UNOCI, to help to develop the urgently needed national framework for security sector reform and to take forward a new national programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.

78. After years of crisis, the country needs to heal and look towards a future in which people can live together in harmony. Reconciliation is the responsibility of all Ivorians and is critical for consolidating peace. I therefore call upon the Ivorian authorities and people to take advantage of the opportunity to participate meaningfully in reconciliation initiatives at the national and community levels. I also appeal to the international community to support those efforts, including the work of the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation.

79. I remain concerned about the continued reports of human rights violations taking place in Côte d'Ivoire. Such violations are unacceptable, and perpetrators from all sides should be held accountable. I welcome the series of judicial measures that the Government has taken to address human rights abuses committed in the country, including during the recent crisis. Violations of human rights should belong in Côte d'Ivoire's past, and not tarnish its vision for the future. I therefore emphasize the need for justice to be applied in an even-handed manner no matter who the perpetrator may be.

80. The transfer of former President Gbagbo to the International Criminal Court in The Hague marked an important development in the country. The Court is an independent judicial institution and has a mandate distinct and separate from that of the United Nations. I fully respect and support the Court and its work. I am confident, in the light of the statement by the Office of the Prosecutor of the Court, that independent and impartial investigations will continue and that further cases will be brought before the Court, irrespective of the political affiliation of the accused.

81. As outlined in my report of 24 June 2011 (S/2011/387), and pursuant to resolution 2000 (2011), UNOCI will continue to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in meeting the immediate challenges facing the country, as identified and requested by the Government. In that regard, I note that the additional military and police personnel and assets, including the temporary reinforcement from UNMIL, were critical in enabling UNOCI to implement its mandate in support of the stabilization of the security situation. I will keep this situation under review, and my report of 31 March 2012 will provide a detailed assessment of the situation on the ground as well as recommendations on possible adjustments vis-à-vis the Mission's strength and structure.

82. I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation for the dedicated service of Y. J. Choi, who served as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire until the end of August 2011. I would like to express my gratitude to the new Special Representative, Albert Gerard Koenders, and to all UNOCI personnel for their dedication, perseverance and commitment to peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. I am also grateful to the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, President Compaoré of Burkina Faso, and his Special Representative in Abidjan, who continue to support the Government in addressing outstanding aspects of the peace process, as well as to ECOWAS and the African Union for their steadfast support. I would also like to thank all troop- and police-contributing countries that were part of inter-mission cooperation arrangements, including UNMIL; the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system; and multilateral and bilateral donors for their commitment and contributions.

Annex

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire: military and police strength as at 20 December 2011

	Military component				*Police component*	
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	***Total***	*Formed police units*	*Police*
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bangladesh	14	10	2 159	**2 183**	357	1
Benin	7	12	420	**439**	—	54
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Brazil	4	3	—	**7**	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	40
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	—	22
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	9
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	15
Chad	3	1	—	**4**	—	23
China	6	—	—	**6**	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	36
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	—	—	—	30
Ecuador	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Egypt	—	1	175	**176**	—	2
El Salvador	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Ethiopia	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
France	—	6	—	**6**	—	12
Gambia	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Ghana	5	7	528	**540**	—	6
Guatemala	5	—	—	**5**	—	—
Guinea	1	—	—	**1**	—	—
India	9	—	—	**9**	—	—
Ireland	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Jordan	8	11	1 059	**1 078**	488	12
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	15
Malawi	3	2	853	**858**	—	—
Morocco	—	3	723	**726**	—	—
Namibia	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Nepal	3	1	—	**4**	—	—
Niger	7	3	931	**941**	—	44
Nigeria	6	1	63	**70**	—	10
Pakistan	12	10	1 374	**1 396**	150	—
Paraguay	7	2	—	**9**	—	—

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Military observers	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Police
Peru	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Philippines	3	3	—	**6**	—	—
Poland	4	—	—	**4**	—	—
Republic of Korea	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Republic of Moldova	4	—	—	**4**	—	—
Romania	6	—	—	**6**	—	—
Russian Federation	10	—	—	**10**	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	**—**	—	7
Senegal	13	6	518	**537**	—	10
Serbia	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Togo	7	8	517	**532**	—	3
Tunisia	7	2	—	**9**	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	**—**	—	17
Uganda	5	1	—	**6**	—	—
Ukraine	—	—	—	**—**	—	4
United Republic of Tanzania	1	2	—	**3**	—	—
Uruguay	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Yemen	8	1	—	**9**	—	19
Zambia	2	—	—	**2**	—	—
Zimbabwe	3	—	—	**3**	—	—
Total	**200**	**96**	**9 320**	**9 616**	**995**	**394**

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Letter dated 29 December 2011 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2011 (see annex). The report, which was adopted by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

In this connection, I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Maria Luiza Ribeiro **Viotti**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011.

2. For 2011, the Bureau consisted of Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti (Brazil) as Chair, and the delegations of Germany and South Africa as Vice-Chairs (see S/2011/2).

II. Background

3. The Security Council, by its resolution 1572 (2004) of 15 November 2004, imposed an arms embargo, with immediate effect, as well as travel restrictions and an assets freeze on designated individuals and entities, to take effect on 15 December 2004.

4. By paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004), the Security Council established a Sanctions Committee: (a) to designate and make public a list of individuals and entities subject to the targeted measures; (b) to seek information from States and entities on their implementation of the measures; (c) to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions to the arms embargo and other targeted measures; (d) to promulgate guidelines for the conduct of the Committee's work; and (e) to report to the Council regularly on its work, with recommendations and observations on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures.

5. By its resolution 1584 (2005), the Security Council authorized the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the supporting French forces to monitor the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004), which required all States to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire of arms or any related materiel as well as the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities.

6. By its resolution 1584 (2005), the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to create a group of experts to, inter alia, examine and analyse the information gathered by UNOCI and the French forces in the context of their respective monitoring mandates; gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, on violations of the arms embargo; and consider and recommend ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed. On 23 September 2005, the Group of Experts submitted its report (see S/2005/699) to the Committee, and on 18 October 2005, by its resolution 1632 (2005), the Council extended the Group's mandate until 15 December 2005, pursuant to which, on 29 November 2005, the Group submitted its update report (see S/2006/204) to the Committee.

7. By its resolution 1643 (2005), the Security Council renewed the arms embargo, as well as the travel ban and the assets freeze imposed, respectively, by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004). By paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), the Council imposed an embargo on the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire. By paragraph 9 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an expanded Group of Experts for six months with the additional task of monitoring the embargo on diamonds. The Group of Experts submitted its report to the Committee on 16 August 2006 (see S/2006/735).

8. By paragraph 4 of resolution 1643 (2005), the Security Council decided that any obstacle to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and the French forces, or any attack or obstruction to the action of UNOCI, the French forces, the High Representative for the elections or the International Working Group, constituted a threat to the pe ce and national reconciliation process for the purposes of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

9. On 14 September 2006, by its resolution 1708 (2006), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 15 December 2006 and requested that the Group submit a brief written update to the Council through the Committee before 1 December 2006 on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), with recommendations in that regard. The Group of Experts submitted its update report to the Committee on 27 November 2006 (see S/2006/964).

10. On 15 December 2006, by its resolution 1727 (2006), the Security Council renewed until 31 October 2007 the arms embargo, travel and financial sanctions as well as the embargo on the import of all rough diamonds originating in Côte d'Ivoire. By paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts for a further six months. The Group was requested to report to the Security Council in writing, through the Committee, before 15 June 2007, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). The Group of Experts submitted its report to the Committee on 11 June 2007 (see S/2007/349).

11. On 20 June 2007, by its resolution 1761 (2007), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out in resolution 1727 (2006), until 31 October 2007. By paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Group of Experts to submit a written update to the Council, through the Committee, before 15 October 2007, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). The Group of Experts submitted its report to the Committee on 21 September 2007 (see S/2007/611).

12. On 29 October 2007, by its resolution 1782 (2007), the Security Council renewed until 31 October 2008 the measures contained in paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). By paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 31 October 2008. The Council requested the Group of Experts to provide a midterm report to the Committee by 15 April 2008 and to submit a final written report to the Security Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution

1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in that regard. The Group of Experts submitted its midterm report to the Committee on 20 March 2008 (see S/2008/235) and its final report on 15 September 2008 (see S/2008/598).

13. On 29 October 2008, by its resolution 1842 (2008), the Security Council renewed until 31 October 2009 the measures contained in paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). By paragraph 10 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 31 October 2009. The Council requested the Group to provide a midterm report to the Committee by 15 April 2009 and to submit a final written report to the Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in that regard. The Group of Experts submitted its midterm report to the Committee on 20 March 2009 (see S/2009/188) and its final report on 15 September 2009 (see S/2009/521).

14. On 29 October 2009, by its resolution 1893 (2009), the Security Council renewed until 31 October 2010 the measures contained in paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). By paragraph 10 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 31 October 2010. The Council requested the Group to provide a midterm report to the Committee by 15 April 2010 and to submit a final written report to the Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in that regard.

15. On 15 October 2010, by its resolution 1946 (2010), the Security Council renewed until 30 April 2011 the measures contained in paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). By paragraph 9 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 30 April 2011. The Council requested the Group to provide a report to the Committee by 15 April 2011 on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in that regard.

16. On 28 April 2011, by its resolution 1980 (2011), the Security Council renewed until 30 April 2012 the measures contained in paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 5 of resolution 1946 (2010), paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005). By paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 30 April 2012. The Council requested the Group to submit to the Committee a midterm report by 15 October 2011 and a final report as well as recommendations to the Security Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and paragraph 12 of resolution 1975 (2011).

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

17. In the course of 2011, the Committee held three informal consultations (28 February, 15 April and 14 October).

18. On 28 February 2011, the Committee considered a possible violation of the arms embargo, which had been urgently brought to the attention of the Committee by the Group of Experts through its reports of 26 and 28 February 2011. During the consultations, members of the Committee spoke via teleconference with the Coordinator of the Group of Experts, and in this connection, a letter dated 28 February 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations was circulated during the meeting.

19. On 15 April 2011, the Group of Experts presented its report (see S/2011/272) pursuant to resolution 1946 (2010) to the members of the Committee. At the same meeting, Committee members also discussed the observations and recommendations contained in the report. During the consultations of the Security Council on 19 April 2011, the Chair briefed the members of the Council on the main findings contained in the report as well as the Committee's discussions of the Group's report and its recommendations.

20. Following up on the recommendations contained in the report, the Committee dispatched, on 10 May 2011, letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Mali, drawing attention to relevant paragraphs contained in the Group's report. Letters were also transmitted to the Chair of the Kimberley Process and the Special Representative of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to the United Nations, as well as to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. Furthermore, on 11 May 2011 the Committee transmitted a note verbale to all Member States drawing their attention to relevant paragraphs contained in the Group's report. On 15 July 2011, the Committee received a reply to its letter addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

21. On 24 May 2011, the Committee received a report from the Coordinator of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 1946 (2010), which described inspections of weapons conducted in Côte d'Ivoire from 27 to 29 April 2011 by the Group at the invitation of UNOCI and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

22. On 14 October 2011, the Group of Experts presented its midterm report (see S/2011/642) pursuant to resolution 1980 (2011) to the members of the Committee during the Committee's informal consultations. At the same meeting, Committee members also discussed the observations and recommendations contained in the report. During the consultations of the Security Council on 20 October 2011, the Chair briefed the members of the Council on the main findings contained in the report as well as the Committee's discussions of the Group's report and its recommendations.

23. Following up on the report's recommendations, the Committee dispatched, on 11 November 2011, letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Mali, drawing attention to relevant paragraphs contained in the Group's midterm report (see S/2011/642). Letters were also transmitted to the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations as well as to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations. Furthermore, on 17 November 2011, the Committee transmitted a note verbale to all Member States drawing their attention to relevant paragraphs contained in the Group's midterm report. Following the Committee's decision, the Chair personally conveyed signed letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Mali, drawing attention to the recommendation contained in paragraph 147 of the Group's midterm report (see S/2011/642).

24. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1980 (2011), by which the Security Council decided that the exemption procedure set out in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1572 (2004) should apply only to arms and related materiel, vehicles, and the provision of technical training and assistance in support of the Ivorian process of security sector reform, pursuant to a formal request by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and approved in advance by the Sanctions Committee, the Committee considered and approved a total of seven exemption requests from the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations for approval of the shipment of materiel and provision of military assistance to Côte d'Ivoire, namely, those circulated in the Committee on 5 July 2011, 5 August (two requests) and 16 August 2011, 9 September 2011, 29 November 2011 and 6 December 2011.

25. The Committee also considered and approved a request pursuant to paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 1572 (2004) concerning supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, which was submitted on 4 April 2011 by the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations.

26. During the reporting period, the Committee considered a total of 10 monthly media and arms embargo monitoring reports prepared by UNOCI in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 9 of resolution 1584 (2005) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1572 (2004). The Committee also considered seven UNOCI human rights reports (six reports from 2011 and one from 2010) and a special human rights report in March 2011.

27. On 29 November 2011, in pursuance of paragraph 10 of resolution 1572 (2004), the Committee approved a request for exemption to the travel ban, submitted by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Côte d'Ivoire and the Netherlands, to authorize the transfer of listed individual Laurent Gbagbo to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

IV. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

28. In its report of 17 March 2011 (S/2011/272) pursuant to resolution 1946 (2010), the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire observed, inter alia, that in the early months of 2011 there were numerous violations of the arms embargo which benefited both sides in the conflict. The forces of former President Gbagbo appeared to have been supported by about 4,500 mercenaries, mainly from Liberia. The Group also observed several suspicious flights and sea cargoes in the south. In the north, the former Forces nouvelles received consistent transfers of weapons and ammunition in breach of the sanctions regime. In the area of finance, the Group observed that the financial measures had severely affected the former administration's capacity to pay the salaries of civil servants and the military. In the area of customs, the Group reported that during the post-electoral crisis, its experts

as well as the representatives of UNOCI had encountered restricted access to seaports, airports and the documentation related to imports and exports. In the area of diamonds, the Group observed that the production of rough diamonds was increasing and that diamonds had been illegally exported through neighbouring countries, in clear violation of the sanctions regime.

29. In its midterm report of 20 November 2011 (see S/2011/642) pursuant to resolution 1980 (2011), the Group of Experts observed that the end of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire was characterized by improved cooperation with the Group from the new administration. The Group also observed that the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire was still not stabilized, especially in the north, west and, to a certain extent, in the east of the country. New arms and ammunition deposits had been regularly discovered by the Forces republicaines de Côte d'Ivoire and UNOCI. The Group also noted with concern that the country was awash with weapons that remained unaccounted for; there were no effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes; mercenary activity still persisted on the border with Liberia; and high-level loyalists of former President Gbagbo remained at large. In the area of finance, the Group observed that three main factors had the potential to effectively contribute to improved compliance with the sanctions regime: (a) an improved and constant cooperation with the Group of Experts and an effective auditing of governmental agencies; (b) a successful redeployment of Ivorian officials through the Ivorian territory; and (c) an efficient programme to combat racketeering in the country, which was depriving the Government of a significant amount of revenue.

30. In the area of diamonds, the Group verified through various means, including aerial reconnaissance and ground inspections of various deposits in the north, that new diamond mining areas had emerged since the Group's previous visit in February 2011 and that some of these areas had begun operating at the height of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. Diamonds mined from these and other deposits throughout the north continued to be exported through neighbouring countries in violation of the sanctions regime. In the area of customs, the Group reported that the country still suffered from weak or non-existent customs controls throughout Ivorian territory. Customs agents had not yet deployed in western Côte d'Ivoire because of security reasons, the border with Liberia was still not secured and, near the Ghanaian border, some pro-Gbagbo elements were still active and imposed taxes on locals.

V. Observations and conclusions

31. The primary responsibility for the implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council rests with Member States. For its part, in facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures, the Committee has greatly benefited from the information provided by the Group of Experts, UNOCI and other sources, which have proved to be a useful tool in deciding on appropriate actions. The Committee remains committed to discharging its mandate as effectively and as efficiently as possible.

United Nations A/66/651–S/2011/809

General Assembly
Security Council

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30 December 2011

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 39 and 67

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Letter dated 29 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the months of October and November 2011 (see annex). As a result of these violations, five servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed and one civilian was wounded. According to the annexed information, during the reporting period, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia continued intensive fire on both the military and civilian objects in Azerbaijan, not only from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan but also from the territory of Armenia.

I would also like to draw your attention to the information circulated by the Armenian side at the United Nations on a regular basis on the alleged violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of Azerbaijan. Similar to all previous documents of the same nature and content, the most recent communications from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/552-S/2011/706 and A/66/607-S/2011/774) leave no doubt as to the deliberate attempts of the Government of the Republic of Armenia to mislead the international community and to draw its attention away from the main problems caused by the continuing aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

Indeed, the efforts of Armenia's propaganda machine aimed at distorting the reality are a priori inappropriate, to say the least, against the background of the continuing illegal occupation by Armenia of the sovereign territory of Azerbaijan, its unconcealed annexationist intentions and apparent disrespect for the Charter of

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the United Nations and international law. Additionally, the information on the alleged ceasefire violations annexed to the letters from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations contains a number of apparent inaccuracies, factual mistakes and inconsistencies.

Thus, for example, according to Armenia's allegations, from 1 August to 30 November 2011, the armed forces of Azerbaijan violated ceasefire 4,825 times and used various types of weaponry. The Armenian militaries contrived even to count 460 shots allegedly fired in their direction from sniper weapons. However, against the background of the above-mentioned total number of imaginary violations and the claimed use of sniper weapons, the authors and compilers of such awkward fabrication did not give themselves the trouble of throwing light on the suspicious lack of casualties among the Armenian military personnel. Another example of unskilful falsification is definitely the unique "ability" of Armenian militaries to count from their positions in trenches the exact number of firearm bullets allegedly shot by the adverse side.

We are confident that the Government of the Republic of Armenia will be obliged to cease its aggressive and provocative policy, to put an end to the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan and to respect international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the agenda items 35, 39 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 29 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia* for the months of October and November 2011

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
1.	2 October	16.00-16.35	Occupied area near unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
2.	3 October	04.15-04.20	Occupied area near unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
3.		04.15-04.30	Occupied area near Goradiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
4.	4 October	15.10-15.15	Shavarsharan village, Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Farakhli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
5.	5 October	16.20-16.30	Occupied area near Giziloba village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	Soldiers of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Novruz Aliyev and Suleyman Askerov, were killed
6.		18.30-18.40	Berd district, Armenia	Agdam village, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	
7.	6 October	01.30-01.45	Occupied unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
8.		01.45-01.50	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
9.		02.05-02.10				
10.		01.55-02.05	Occupied area near Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to fire point areas.

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
11.		19.00-19.25	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
12.		21.30-21.45	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
13.		23.15-23.25	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village and Goradiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
14.		23.20-23.25				
15.	7 October	13.12-13.20	Occupied area near Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
16.	8 October	04.35-04.40	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village and Goradiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
17.	9 October	13.00-13.30	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
18.		15.30-16.00				
19.		19.20-19.50				
20.		20.00	Occupied area, Agdere district, Azerbaijan	Gapanli, Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Firearm	Resident of Gapanli village, Dashgin Aliyev, was wounded
21.	10 October	00.55-01.00	Occupied area near unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
22.		11.00-11.20	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
23.		16.10-16.30				
24.		16.50-17.10				

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
25.		21.30-21.40	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
26.		22.50-23.20	Unknown heights, Berd district, Armenia	The area near Garalar village, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
27.		During the day	Occupied area near Uzundere village, Agdam district, and Agdam town	—	Artillery, armoured units, as well as firearm and machine gun	Armed forces of Armenia conducted military exercises in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Artillery shells and explosions were heard in nearby settlements.
28.	11 October	—	Occupied area, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm	Soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Makhmud Mardaliyev, was killed
29.		12.30-13.20	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
		12.40-12.42	Berkaber village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
30.	12 October	01.30-01.45	Occupied area, Goradiz village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
31.		At different time during the day	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, and unknown heights in Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
32.		During the day	Occupied area near Uzundere village, Agdam district, and Agdam town, Azerbaijan	—	Artillery, armoured units, as well as firearm and machine gun	Armed forces of Armenia conducted military exercises in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Artillery shells and explosions were heard in nearby settlements.
33.	13 October	19.00-19.20	Occupied area, near Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
34.		22.30-22.40				
35.		19.00-19.10	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
36.	14 October	03.33-03.40	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village and Goradiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
37.		04.10-04.15				
38.		04.45-04.50	Occupied area, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
39.		21.00-21.10	Occupied area near Ashagi Seyidahamdli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
40.	16 October	10.30-10.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
41.		13.35-13.55	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
42.	17 October	19.40-19.50	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
43.	18 October	17.40-17.45	Occupied area, unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
44.	19 October	02.45-02.50	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
45.		04.25-04.30	Occupied area, unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
46.		05.55-06.00				
47.		15.30-15.45	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
48.	20 October	19.10-19.20	Occupied area, unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
49.	21 October	07.13-07.36	Occupied area, unknown heights, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
50.	23 October	17.50-18.15	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
51.		18.45-18.50	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
52.		20.30-20.38	Occupied area near Sarydzhaly village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
53.	24 October	16.20-17.10 20.20-20.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
54.		18.45-18.48	Occupied area, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
55.		21.35-21.40	Occupied area near Goradiz village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
56.		23.40-23.43				
57.		23.44-23.46				
58.	25 October	14.20-14.40	Occupied area near Marzili village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
59.		15.20-16.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
60.	27 October	22.25-22.30	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
61.	28 October	16.50-17.05	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
62.	29 October	04.20-04.25	Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
63.	2 November	00.25-00.30	Occupied area near Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
64.		13.55-14.05	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
65.		15.00-15.05	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	Lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Emin Aliyev, was killed

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
66.	4 November	At different time during the day	The area near Gil village, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
67.		—	The area near Azamut village, Ijevan district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
68.		—	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
69.		—	Occupied area, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
70.		—	Occupied area, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
71.	9 November	13.25-13.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
72.	10 November	06.30-06.50	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
73.		18.10-18.20	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
74.	11 November	13.45-14.00	Unknown heights, Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
75.	13 November	21.00-21.24	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
76.	16 November	00.12-00.15	Occupied area, Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
77.	17 November	22.50-23.00	Occupied area near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
78.	18 November	04.00-04.10	Occupied area near Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
79.		05.35-05.45	Occupied area, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
80.		15.40-15.45	Occupied area near Marzili village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
81.		23.10-23.20	Occupied area, unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
82.		23.15-23.20	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
83.	20 November	At different time during the day	Occupied areas near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbeyli villages, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
84.	21 November	At different time during the day	Occupied areas near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbeyli villages, Fizuli district, and Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
85.	23 November	At different time during the day	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Chayli village, Tartar district, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbeyli villages, Fizuli district, and Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
86.	24 November	At different time during the day	Occupied areas near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Chayli village, Tartar district, Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbeyli villages, Fizuli district, and Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
87.	25 November	18.40-18.50	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
88.		20.15-20.25				
89.		23.10-23.15	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
90.		23.25-23.30				
91.		23.31-23.36				
92.	26 November	15.30	Occupied area near Tartar district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm	Soldier of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Elmar Habibzade, was killed
93.	27 November	16.30-16.35	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—

No.	*Date*	*Time*	*Fire point area*	*Direction*	*Used Weapons*	*Casualties & Damages*
94.		16.35-16.45	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
95.		18.40-18.45	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
96.	28 November	04.30-04.35	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
97.		04.40-04.45	Occupied areas near Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
98.	29 November	22.30-22.35	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan district, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
99.	30 November	00.35-00.45 05.05-05.30	Occupied area near Garakhanbeyli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—
100.		16.00-16.15	Occupied area near Kuropatkino village, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	
101.		18.40-18.50				
102.		17.05-17.10	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and Machine gun	—

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Security Council

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Letter dated 29 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. We would like to make reference to earlier complaints we have lodged with the Security Council regarding the support given by the Government of South Sudan to the rebel movements in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. We regret to inform you that, at the beginning of last week, the rebel Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) announced that its forces were moving to attack Khartoum in order to overthrow the Government. On the morning of 23 December 2011, the Sudanese Armed Forces confronted them in the border area between Northern Kordofan and Darfur. The Movement's leader, Khalil Ibrahim Muhammad, was killed in the confrontation and his forces routed. The Sudanese Armed Forces have continued to pursue the rebel forces over the past several days.

2. Subsequently, the JEM forces crossed the international border with South Sudan at the Sarag and Sakara crossing, south of Abu Matariq, in the vicinity of Al-Da'ein, Southern Darfur. Those forces are currently based in the Tumsaha area, south of the 1965 border, and their wounded are being treated at Gog Mashar hospital, which is in that same area. A camp has been established in the area of Raja, South Sudan, for the purpose of mobilizing and training JEM fighters, including citizens from the Umm Gozin and Armal area and the Wadbanda area, Northern Kordofan, that the Movement abducted and whose property it looted.

3. It should be noted that the estimated number of rebel JEM troops present in the above-mentioned areas of South Sudan is some 350. They are in possession of 79 armoured vehicles and 28 stolen commercial trucks loaded with Libyan weapons and citizens' property that had been stolen in Northern Kordofan. Those vehicles are part of a group of 120 armoured Land Cruisers that are equipped with 40-barrel launchers, 37 mm machine guns and 32 mm guns. The above-mentioned military equipment is part of the aid that the Movement obtained when it fought alongside Al-Qadhafi's forces.

4. In bringing this matter to your attention, we would like to emphasize that the Government of the Sudan has sought to maintain good-neighbourly and friendly relations with the Government of South Sudan. In return, it expects that the latter should deal with the rebel JEM forces in a responsible and serious manner, and refrain from offering them any assistance. It should also disarm those forces and extradite wanted individuals to face justice in the Sudan, thereby enabling the two

Governments to normalize relations and foster peace and stability in the interests of their fraternal peoples.

5. We would like to request that this complaint should be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative